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MONDAY, MAY 15, 1865.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE PEOPLE OF

KENTUCKY AND THE WARL Now that the rebellion is crushed, and the c ir is returning to the condition of peace, it benoves Kentucky to consider, more seriously the inevitable events of a long civil war, and patriotically sacrificing, as she has heretofor do all in her power to remove from her limits every disturbing element, and thereby comen loval States. The position of Kentucky in the great struggle now so gloriously ended can always be referred to with pride by every true citizen of the State. Situated territorially in the very heart of the nation, she did everything in her power to prevent the war into which the was precipitated in 1861; but, when was presented in the identity of her social instions with those of the rebellions States, she called her sons to arms in defeuse of the na-The so-called neutrality policy, which was first adopted by the Union party of the State,

Jority was prepared, by the importation of Federal guns, to defy an armed and depends minority, who, backed by a disloyal Governor, were ready upon the elightest pretext to seize the State Government, as was done in Tennessee has long been a subject of unjust reproach or the part of these who, residing in States distant from the scene of war, rished nothing by their loyalty. It is sufficient to say that that policy under the peculiar circumstances which gave it President Lincoln. It accomplished its object keeping Kentucky in the Union, enabling her nish, in good time, over fifty thousand men to the national army, and serving as a secure base for all the important military opera-

tions in the West-a better showing, by the way, than can be made by any other State, one-third at the copulation of which was disloyal. SLAVERY AND THE WAR. was the crowning result of slavery agitation. Through many years the leaders of the Southern rebellion, partly in concert with the ultra mer of the North, had systematically used the slavery people and prepare the way for secession. The tional Government, but, as emphatically declared by Alexander H. Stephens, the Governelection of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency, son as an available pretext for revolution, and, seceded from the Union. The hasty action of on the original leaders of secession, acting aprinkled in the faces of the people," deliberately planned the attack upon Fort Sumpter to excitement of the hour, to force the adoption Convention, the programme being to precipitate the burder States into rebellion and make stricken by the fear that slavery was endangered by the election of President Lincoln, the strife to the rebellion, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Arkaneas following the Old Dominion. Singusions as to the safety of slavery, and when a de facto rebel government had been established, Dudley Mann, and Ex.-Gov. Roman, of Louisi thorities to Europe to elicit foreign sympathy on the ground that the war was made that slavery had nothing to do with the issue involved, and, in an address under their own signatures, they argued that the Government o the United States was ready then as ever to protect the institution. Such was the Impression created by this rebel commission puring up, as they did, the London Times and other potent journals, and working on the always dreaded the great Republic, that even Lord Brougham ar & other leading Abolitionist slavery British Ministers declared on the floor of Parliament that the rebellion would sucbor of slaves from the legitimate produc the purpose of using it for raising army supplies so as to release their entire white fill the ranks of the rebel armies; and form various other services necessary to the sun retem of measures on the part of the rehal

concerned, but were deemed necessar m the unexpected emergencies which had vitably result in the destruction of slavery in the rebellious States, for, the institution bement the local anthority should be put in abey mee, as it necessarily would be by the military power would exist to enforce the rights of the master, as the Federal Government had nothing to do with the maintenance of the relations of playery within the States, on the domestic jawa no one, white or black, male or temale, king protection from the enemy within the Federal military lines, could be delivered np. The practical and inevitable effect of this condition of things was the utter demoralization of Blavery wherever our armice advanced into the not confined to the rebellious States, for it has equally realized in Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri the limits of which have been, from time to time, the immediate scene of war.

ment, and hence the Federal Government

self-defence, adopted a series of measures to

n, who carnestly disapproved those measure

be justly eaid, the institution would have been | 357, 457, 478, 487, 531, and 551.) It is but fair to specific war measures aimed against it. One of jority of the framers of the Constitution to slathe very last acts of the rei el Congress at Rich- very that they intended that the country should mond, empowering the enlistment of slaves into the rebel armies, was a complete recognition of power of amendment, and more especially is the death of the institution. This fact was pro- that inference instiffed when the further fact is claimed by Senator Hunter, the most able and eminent pro-slavery leader in Virginia, and it to exclude "the internal police of the States" was fully acknowledged, afterward, in the re- from the operation of the clause of the amendspective capitalations of Generals Lee and John- ment. ston. Such is the practical condition in which | & Every man of common sense in Kentucky we find the institution of slavery to-day. As a system of labor it has been ntterly broken up, of things in reference to our labor system is and there is scarcely a possibility that it can ever be restored. They who were directly inerough to adopt the scheme of rebellion predicated upon it, and in so doing they arrayed the Institution against the existence of the Government itself, and, whether rightfully or not. the triumph of the Government has proved the destruction of slavery.

The changed circumstances pertaining to slavery have convinced an overwhelming mathe nation should be so amended as to forever ibit slavery or involuntary servitude in the United States and to this effect the Federal Congress, by a vote in which judicious men of all parties concurred, has presented to the States or rejection. A majority of the Representatives of loyal slave States voted for the amendment, gon, and California will soon be added. Ar. fied the amendment, and they will be followed by the rest of the insurgent States as rapidly as tacky the question of ratification is still pending, and it constitutes the chief issue now before our people. The last Legislature rejected the measure, but it will be revived in the next. The opponents of the amendment argue that Republic the rejection of it by the last Legislature closed the question, not to be opened again. But, according to the Constitution of the United States, the proposed amendment "shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States," the only finality being ratified;" and the history of the country shows that the Federal Consti- gain by becoming a free State. tution itself was repeatedly rejected by North Carolina before it was ratified by that State. ection, as was the Legislature of North Carolina to act upon the Federal Constitution after its rejection by that body. The message of othing therefore to prevent the people of the State fairly in the path to unknown pros-

It is objected that the amendment is nnconsti-

utional, violating the spirit and purpose of the

fundamental law of the nation, as it contemplates the abolition of slavery, which is strictly General Government, but of the respective States themselves. This objection appears to in the census of 1790, when Kentucky had a us clearly untenable. The amendment has been population of 73,077. Now, let us trace the figadopted by the requisite constitutional majority of Congress and presented to the States, and. when ratified by the Legislatures of threefourths of the States, or by conventions in threefourths thereof," the amendment will have been adopted strictly in accordance with the provisione of the Constitution Itself. The mere proposal of the amendment by Congress does not, as some appear to think, involve any Federal interferance with the domestic affairs of the States; it is simply a mode wisely provided by the foundvernment, by which the response alter or add to the Federal Constitution, and, at the same time, adapt their own constitutions to the change so made. In this way Kentucky, by her own immediate action, without awaiting State Convention, may repeal the alavery clause in her C astitution and emancipate tion of the anti-slavery amendment into the obedience to the second clause article VI of the Constitution, which says: "This Constitution be made in pursuance thereof, &c., &c., shail be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State sha'l be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." Here is a straightforward, speedy, and legitimate mode of disposing of alavery in Kentucky. The history of the forthat our forefathers contemplated just such action as this by the respective States. Hon. John A. Creswell, of Maryland, in the speech delivernent, reproduced the historical facts on this point in an exceedingly forcible manner, as folowe, showing from the debates on the Constitution that the convention which framed the instrument did not sustain the objection we have

On the 8th of September, 1787, Mr. Madison

This is the same as the text of the main clause, farticle five, with an amendment afterward inodneed, so as to require a convention on ap-ication of two-thirds of the States, and with a w merely verbal amendments. Mr. Hamilton seconded the motion, so it was prorted in the beginning by two of the clear-

ted in that property and prejudiced against it order to obviate this objection, the first pro n order to obviate this objection ties was added in these words:

It will be observed that by its own terms this roviso ceased to operate after 1898.
When the same article again came up fo I thwith moved to add the following, as a fur

these special provisos, and every State will in-sist on them for its boundaries, exports, 'K. The motion of Mr. Sherman was then nega-tived by a vote of three States to eight. Mr. Sherman then moved to strike out the article altogether, but this was negatived by a vote of two States to eight, and one divided. It was en that, on motion of Mr. Gouvernear Morri the second provise, "that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate," was carried without a dissenting voice. This second provise, mark you, differed hat it emitted the words "be affected in its

Now here is an express refusal by the conven tion to impose upon the power of amendment a restriction that would have exempted the 'in rnal police" of the States from its operation The restriction was asked for as a conceslavery, was opposed by Mr. Madison, and was have been developed. When it is recollected voted down largely. It cannot be said that the South did not then desire some security in the Constitution against emancipation; for Mr. Pinckney, on three occasions, asked for just such Rutledge, and others, that North Carolina one States. This result, however, was South Carolina, and Georgia would demand stitution upless their right to import slaves be untonched; in regard to all which demands

crificed even without the instrumentality of infer from the admitted opposition of a large maultimately get rid of that evil by a resort to the considered, that the convention actually refused

must see that a continuance of the present state perfectly ruinous, and that the sooner it is changed the sooner relief will come. It is idle, rested in the preservation of slavery were mad even criminal, to lie in the slongh of despondency and fill the air with numarily croaking as to who is to blame for the present condition of slavery. It is the begitimate fruit of the rebellion which has not only destroyed the slavery system in the States within its control, but worked a revolution against the whole institution everywhere; and the decree is now registered, beyond revocation, that the people of the United States are to have no more quarrels on this subject to ority of loyal men that the fundamental law of be settled hereafter. Too long has this State for gotten the instructions of the great commone Henry Clay, who, true to the teachings of the founders of the Republic, in the first State Convention seventy years ago, wisely foresaw the lnevitable tendency of coming events and advoa Constitutional Amendment for their adoption | cated emancipation. Let Kentucky now listen to the admonitions of her immortal statesman, and, choosing the side of freedom, enrol herand it has already been ratified by nineteen of self with her great sister States, Ohio, Indiana he loyal States, to which New Hampshire, Or. and Illinois, the material prosperity of which is owing to their early repudiation of the system kansas, Louisiana, and Tennessee, also, have rat. of involuntary labor and their adoption of the principles ennuciated by the ordinance of 1783 contemporaneously with the Federal Constitu the loval people thereof can set lu motion the tion. Thus did they open up to free labor the chinery of civil government. Here in Ken- grandest arena on the continent; and Ohio, Indiana Illinois, Missonri, Tennessee, and Kentneky,

> Apart from political considerations which appear sufficient in themselves to establish the wisdom of adopting the anti-slavery amendment and inaugurating fully the system of free labor in Kentneky, there are arguments of a concinsive character to be adduced from the most reliable data and statistics, proving what Kentucky has lost by slavery and what she may

reat of power which shall control this great

Even its strongest supporters never claim ed that slavery could be profitable in a The Legislature of Kentucky is as free now to country lying north of the normal line of 30 act upon the proposed amendment after its re- degrees and 30 minutes. Kentneky is entirely north of that line, and the wisest economists concede that free labor is far better adapted to the development of her resources than slave Governor Bramlette on the rejection of the labor. Let us compare the results of the two amendment fully meets the point. There is systems of labor as exhibited respectively by Obio and Kentneky. Ohio was admitted into Kentucky next Angust from electing a Legisla- the Union ten years later than our own State, ture that will adopt the measure and so place and the natural advantages of soil and climate possessed by Kentneky onght to have given her

Chlo has an area of 39,964 square miles; Kentucky has 37,680 square miles, the difference between the two States being a little over two thousand square miles, or, more plainly, 1,451,a local institution, subject to the laws not of the 760 acres. Ohlo was settled in 1788; Kentneky in 1775; and the former does not appear at all ures of each succeeding cenens:

230,700 1810... 581,295 1820... 937,903 1830...

From the table above it will be seen that, though by the census of 1800 Kentucky had a greater population than Ohio by 175.000, yet in 1810, while the former had increased in the forward by the enormous increase ratio of 408.67 per cent; and in twenty years she distanced her elder rival, her decennial increase between 1810 and 1820 being 151 96 per cent while Kentneky had tallen off to 38 82 per cent., which disproportion continued until 1860, when Ohio more than doubled Kentucky, though at the same time our State was burthened with 225,000 slave population. It cannot be denied that but for this slave population many thonsands more of whites would have settled in the State: and, apart from slavery, there is no reason why our population should not have of 1840 exhibits the fact that the slaves of Kentneky increased in a much greater ratio than the whites. Again, in 1800 Ohio stood in population as the eighteenth State of the Union. and Kentucky as the fonrteenth. The former. in 1860, had advanced to the third rank, and the latter still held the ninth place—the same that she occupied soon after the census 1800,

the two States respectively, stood as follows: In Ohio, of land improved, there were 12,665,587 20.741 138; cash value of the whole, \$666,564,171. In Kentneky, of land improved, there were 7,644,217; of iand nnimproved, 11,519 059; total 19.163.316; cash value of the whole. \$291.496 perior industrial energies of Ohio over the State

of Kentncky. In Ohlo, in 1860, the real estate and person property was estimated at \$959 867,101, and the annual products of industry were \$125 000 .-000. In Kentneky the real estate and personal property was estimated at \$528,000,000, and the annual products of Industry were \$36 330,000. There statistics show that Kentucky has nearly one-third more of unimproved land than Ohio and that the value of her farms is, on an average, a little more than fifteen dollars per acre, while the value of those in Ohio is thirty-two dollars per acre-more than double. The annual products of Ohio are, also, more than three times

as great as those of Kentucky. A comparison of the two States In respect to railroad facilities-those from nerves of commerce which, in modern times, control the world of trade-shows the following result by the census of 1860: In Ohlo there are 2,999 45 miles of railroad, the construction of which cost \$111,896,350; ln Kentnekv there are 569 93 milés of railroad, costing \$19,068,477. In Ohio about 2,500 miles of these roads have been constructed since 1850, and, during the same period, only 500 miles have been constructed in onr own State, showing a proportion of over five

Perhaps the most suggestive facts exhibited in the cenens of 1860 relate to the immigration and emigration from those States respectlvely, and the character of the elements composing the same. The census of that year exhibits the following: The native immigrations into Ohio numbered 491 697. fereign 328,254, the total being 819,951, The native immigrations into Kentneky for the same period numbered 148,832, foreign 59,799, the total being 208,631. The emigrations from Kentneky were 331,904. Certainly the number of people that go luto a State compared with those that go ont of it is a very clear ludex to the prosperity of the State Itself, and from the foregoing facts it appears that while the proportion of emigrants from Kentucky to other States is much larger in proportion to her popimmigrants is enormous, particularly as to the foreign element, which has chiefly furnished that the nation would now embrace a population of but 14.000,000 Instead of 32.000,000, if there had been no foreign immigration to onr shores, the vast importance of that element will be readily conceded. Kentucky, especially, needs it to remedy the present deranged

The statistical citations made above render le clearly obvious that Ohio, our immediate neigh- be introduced answering the imperative deschould not be dismissed from the public mind elements of greatness, to wit: population, comcerthrow of slavery, as was clearly fore- could not be better shown than by citing the merce, and agricultural wealth, to say nothing now beyond peradventure by the mannimous guilty authors of it. It should be made the means seen at the beginning is one of the numistakable ever memorable remark of Mr. Madison that, of her numerous flourishing towns, in respect action of the Tennescee State Convention. Ken- of making steamthoat and steamthing traveling

effects of the war. The relations essential to "he thought it wrong to admit in the Constituto which our own State can make no comparisexistence were of just such a character as to tion the idea that there could be property in son whatever. Indeed there is a tendency be fatally imperilled by rebellion, and, it may man." (Eillot's Debates, volume five, pages throughout the slaveholding States to prevent the growth of towns or villages, and to concentrate the land in the possession of the few instead of that distribution of material wealth which is the secret of thrift among the free State masses. It is a significant and imof land in Ohio and Kentucky is more than triple the value of all the slave property in the latter 000. S'ave property ls, however, generally conceded to be worthless now everywhere. When the obstacles in the way at present shall ba removed, and Kentneky is thrown open to e labor, immigration will pour into her ilms the oil and coal lands in the easieru part of the State will be rapidly developed, and a new and irresistible impetus will be given to every

> branch of industry. The great scarecrow of an idle, free negro opulation will soon disappear and cease to isturb the public mind. The freed negroes, if they will not work, the inevitable laws which ontrol population and emigration of white aborers wili push them ont of the way. NEGRO SUFFRAGE,

> The apprehension expressed by some, that, by ne adoption of the amendment, the Federal Gov-States, further than to prevent their re-enslavement, is a mere chimera, originating in a disorted construction of the enforcing section of the amendment. The legal qualifications of the tion of freedom shall be reached, will be wholly and exclusively within the jurisdiction of the respective States themselves. The opponents of the Constitutional Amend-

next pretend to have discovered a singularly odions objection to it in the power which, as bey assert, the second section confers upon Congress. The first section of the amendmeet provides that "neither slavery nor involntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction," and the second section provides that nation. Kentucky, with her numberiess re-"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation "

The opponents of the amendment assert that the second section confers new power upon the Federal Congress, and that this new power, in the language of the Lexington Observer and social equality of the negro" with the white man. It is asserted that nuder this section Congress will have power to bestew the right of enffrage upon the emancipated slaves. This objection, if u nuble, would be indeed a formidable one, but it is founded in utter ignorance, not only of the real purport of the umendment, but of our well-balanced system of government trelf. In the first place, the second section of the amendment does not confer any new power upon Congress. It is but a reiteration of the powers already conferred in the first article, eighth section, and eighteenth sub-section of the Federal Constitution, which provides that: Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all others rested by this Constitution in the Govern-

ment of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof. The above clause of the Constitution resulted gically and necessarily from the establishment of the Government Itself, and means simply that Congress shall have power to carry the Federal Constitution into effect. If, therefore, the second section of the amendment now nroposed had not been inserted, Congress would be nabled, under powers already conterred upon it, to carry into effect the full meaning of the involuntary servitude" within the United States. To enforce freedom from 'involuntarily serviinde" by "appropriate legislation"—the emanto avoid all disputation as to the power freedom secured by the first section, and to remove all question as to whether the enforcely or with Congress. It merely cuts off all cavilling as to what power shall enforce the emaneipation of slavery. When "involutiary servitude" ends, the power to "enforce" la expended and nothing more remains to be done under the cation, attempt to evade or resist the emancipation declared by the article, Congress may,

As to the next objection to the amendment it is clearly answered by the logical consequences grees has no power now over electoral qualifications in the respective States, nor will it have the second section of the amendment, which, It is asserted, gives new power to Congress, is, in truth, but a relteration of power already ex isting. From one end of the Constitution to the or by implication regulates or in any manner bears noon electoral quelideations. What nortion of the people should be vested with the franhise, and what not, was left exclusively to the dis-

retion of the States. The idea of social and political equality between negroes and white men is not iesa absurd han odions, and it is now put forth in Kentucky by the opponents of the proposed amendment simply to delude and betray the people from an enlightened view of their interests. The snperiority of the white over the African race is fundamental, and no legislative agency can make them equals. Doesn't every intelligent man know, however, that the elective frauchise was formerly exercised by negroes in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee? We are not lu favor of granting the franchise to negroes under any circumstances, but we recall the above fact for the benefit of the petty alarmists who are now so horror stricken by the idea of negro enffrage in Kentucky. The objection now nrged agalust the amendment was not made by any member of Congress during Its consideration in that body, simply because it was clearly seen to be wholly nntenable and not pertinent to the question. The present rebellion was opponents of the amendment are now pressing upon Kentucky in order to prevent its ratification. We trust, however, that the people are

not to be blinded by unworthy leaders. We have never, nor do we now, share that morbid prejudice against slavery which gave birth and increase to Northern abolition. We do not argue for or against slavery as an abetract moral question. Each State has a right to maintain lt, if she will, as long as it shall be consistent with the fundamenous evils, it has been the means of wealth to the country. We have regarded it, and now chiefly regard it, from an economical point of view, and, taking this view alone, we have feit for years that slavery burdened rather than nonrished the border Sonthern States. We ine'nde Missouri, Kentneky, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee. Years ago emancipation would have given new life and power to these States. Their hidden resonrees, in which boundless wealth is embosom ed, demanded the inspiring touch of free labor. States so long. Its profitiess character has been plain to a casual giarce. We would have alwave advised emancipation in Kentucky, but we would have had her people treat the evil in their own chosen time and way. Clay and Critten-State, and auxiously looked for its adoption. We arge emancipation now, impressed by

events which could not be averted by Kentucky,

tacky has no choice left but to follow sull, and, safe on our rivers, lakes, and on the ocean however tardily she may do so, the delay will | This is demanded at the hands of the national be to her own injury, as the negroes can now Government. It may be done. It is within the flee South from the State as well as North, and compass of the means which the Governby the recent action of Missouri a new field is ment has the power to use. We do open for them at the West. Thus, with Ten- not say that every accident on our rivers nessee on her southern border, Missonri on her and lakes or on the ocean can be prewestern, Hilinois, Indiana, and Ohlo on her | vented through all time to come. That may northern, and West Virginia on a part of her | not be possible. But that the frequency and eastern border, Kentucky could not save slavery | horrors of these calamities can be immensely if she would. The institution is, therefore, but nominal: as an interest it has disappeared. Its remains are "effete and burdensome," and our be assigned why they cannot be made as rave State Legislature should embrace the speed-

abolition of slavery. The greatest statesmen of gave it as his firm conviction, founded on carethe Republic, including Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Clay, he pefully looked forward to of nil these heart-rending disasters are justly its extinction. Its removal may be attended by serious difficulty, but the expanding future will open no its solution. The prosperity, happiness, and wealth of the nation will be immeasnrably advanced by the substitution of the free labor system.

which have so long been the source and life of their pro-slavery sentiment, will intelligently apprint a standing committee to take the entire consider the circumstances now about them, the comparative results of free and slave labor, rement will be invested with power to interfere and their own future interests as indicated Fains-taking care. The enquiry should extend with or control the status of negrous in the by the facts and figures we have laid before them, they will quickly embrace the present opportunity for removing a great evil from the ments, to the officers and men who may take midst of them, not waiting to achieve the desired result through the tedions process of tion, and to everything else that can bear even negroes in the respective States, when the con- amending the State Constitution through a remotely upon the subject-matter in question. State Convention. The time has come for at It would be well, we think, for a committee once entting up by the roots the Unas tree which, for more than half a century, has poisoned our prosperity, and retarded the growth of that public spirit which our full development requires. Let the State therefore at once assume | der that legislation may be founded upon the her rightful position side by side with her enter- clearest understanding of whatever may be of prising sisters of the West preparatory to the any advantage. inture friendly contests for apperiority

> enlightened thought and action. The wheels of progress are rapidly moving toward that magnificent destiny so clearly prefigured for the ces, cannot heskate in the trinmphant march of the Republic, else her glorious escutchion will grow dim with decay. Let the people, therefore, cast aside the fossillized the broad path of destiny which opens before them, and to this end let them, in August next, elect no man to the General Assembly of the State who will not pledge himself to the immediate and inconditional ratification of the Constitutional

ETEAMBOAT SLAUGHTER -The mind fails to

slanghter on the Mississippi. One instinctively shrinks back appalled from the effort. The cenes were almost too awful for contemplation. Their terror is oppressive, and we would giadly this must not be done. That wholesale slanghter ciuei and cowardly. It would be more: It and the execrable. However great and im- lons per day, nearly all of which runs to waste. portant,, how absorbing soever may be the This well belongs to a Cincinnati company, and and Union of the country, we protest in the name of common humanity, of the Christian and to forward material to take care of the oil, &c. the Jewish God, in the name of civilization amendment, viz: the prohibition of "clavery or and of common lecency, that the Sultana slanghter ought to and innst be kept before the | tioned well. Their well is down some sixty feet. public mind, not only until even-handed justice shall be meted out to those who may be and much laud leased, but, I think, by specucination of the slaves—is the full extent of the in any way, directly or indirectly, responsible amendment. The second section, though it for it, but until such measures shall be taken | would take hold, I think they could make a might as well have been dispensed with, was by the constituted authorities of the land as paying thing of it. damnable morders hereafter. It is time we were done mincing words and using fine phrases in reference to them. If we should continue to do this we should expect the very ghosts of the every turn. We should expect them to come and stand around our bedsides at night and shake their blood; locks and glare at us from their glazed and chasily eyes. We should hear hashauds and children and parents in the darkness and the bush of night. Their piteous moans would float out upon the midnight air over all our rivers, and from every tree and shrub and wild flower upon their banks would cry of murder nganst every man who fails to do his utmost to secure the adoption of measures that will prevent our steamboats and steamships from being prisons for mangling and slanghtering men, women and children, If of peace and quiet acry of horror would have run through the land causing it fairly to rock like a cradle with excitement. It is stated that the number of murders caused by it will amount fully to seventeen hunlred! Great God! In how many of the territle battles of this terrible struggic which we have just passed through have the killed outrant numbered many more than this on either side? The Mississippi in the vicinity of Menphis is daily and almost onrly giving them ap-ewollen, mntilated, and uititudes of them past recognition. Hnndieds of them have already been buried and undreds more continue to rise and float down the stream or lodge igainst the logs and overhanging branches of trees at its sides. We could wish that every one of them could be emalmed and taken to Washington next winter and exposed in the capital so that every member of Congress could see with his own eves and feel in his heart, if he has any, what security there is in traveling in steamboats on our Vestern waters.

ublished, then this Sultana tragedy has depths infamy, crime and guilt to which similar sasters have rarely or never reached, atrocious nd murderous as many of those have naquestionably been. Read the following, which we find ready prepared at our hands: Insteady presents at our hands:

Instead of having the capacity for thirteen bindred passengers, as at first reported, her total capacity was seventy-six cabin and three hundred deck passengers. With accommodations for only three hundred and seventy-six passengers, twenty-five innudred are crowded on board of her; and this, too, with a boiler which had not been exemined or tested-sincestle last

I not been examined or tested since its last ch. Moreover, at the time she lay at Vickssatch. Moreover, at the time she hav at Vicas-oug, two large steamers, the Lady Gay and carline Carroll, the latter being one of the argest and finest steamers on the Mis-sissippi river, applied to the Quantermas-er having in charge the transportation of these troops, and nued every legitimate means to get at least a portion of them, it only four or five hundred but in vain. The newsthe Suitana obtained them by corrupt mean obtained them by the suitana, left the boat in appreheusion of the solution of the vessel was by the all Board of Inspectors, at St. Lonis, April 1865. Her boilers were then tested up to hundred and ten pounds to the square inch, a certificate given allowing a pressure of inndred and forty eight pounds—the outlit lete—machinery and boilers in good continuation. The actual pressure at the time of the in has not yet appeared, and probably ity be arrived at by estimation. These re sufficient of give the life to the canada by the mate. ry inference at the time was that the Cap the Sultana obtained them by corrupt me

If this statement be true, or if it approximate the truth, language fails to characterize, as it should be characterized, the measureless criminality which attaches to the culprits involved. Colonel Badeau of General Grant's staff, bas den lu their day advised the system upon the gore to Memphis for the purpose of making a thorough levestigation into the circumstances of the case, and will of course report in due time the result of his labors to the proper authority. All persons implicated in the slavery. We urge it that our organic law may slaughter should be held to the most rigid ac be adapted to the conditions superinduced by countability. But as we have already said, and it cannot be repeated too often, this bloody tragedy mands of the State. Kentneky cannot preserve with the report of Col. Badeau and the arrest, slavery. Emancipation in Tennessee is settled trial, condemnation, and punishment of the

TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1865

diminished is proved by the fact that they rarely occur in Enropean waters. What reason can here as there? An old steamship Captain of great experience and who had never met with The country can lose nothing at last by the | an secident in his long career, some years ago, fill and extended observation, that three-fourths attributable to eupidity, to drankenness, and to incapacity. We have not a doubt of the correct ness of his opinion. To meet the evils which have become too grievous longer to be patienty borne, the laws in regard to them should retive a searching and radical revision, and We can but believe that if the people of Ken- a system adopted at once comprehensive tucky, throwing aside the simple prejudices | and minute enough successfully to grapple with and overcome them. Congress should subject into consideration. The whole field should be surveyed with elaborate, faithful, an 1 to the construction of boats, the materials composing them of every description, their equir charge of them, to the entire system of Inspeccomposed partly of scientific and partly of practical men, to visit Europe, under the anthority

We expect our country soon to rise to a The country is entering upon a new era of height of prosperity which it has never before reached We expect to see traveling by steamer dreamed of in this or any other country. What countless lives will therefore be committed for the time being to the care of these common carriers! Shall these lives have any adequate proection or not? That is the onestion for the American people to answer. What protection politicians, who would impede their progress in there now is, let the long list of the Sultana's rave dend declare.

of the Government, and obtain all the light that

can possibly be had on the subject there in or-

OIL IN ALLEN COUNTY .- A correspondent rriting to us from Mt. Aerial, Allen county, Kentneky, states the following facts in regard the oil prospect in that county:

"As the oil excitement is now pretty high in this county, as well as eisewhere, I will give yon a few items. On Tuesday last, on my way to Scottville, I stopped at the well of W. Wright & Co., on Trammel's creek, where they have been boring some six weeks. They had struck some oil a few days before at a depth of raw over them the dark fall of oblivion. But eighty odd feet. On my return next day, I ficer and man of sense and humanity, not a found the engine stopped, and the oil had risen must not be permitted to pass away from the to within some two feet of the surface of the that he would be guilty of foolishness, madness, public miud. It was too dreadful and harrow- ground, and the gas was bubbling up in the oil ing, it has sent weeping and wailing into too like a pot at a gentle boil. I saw oil dipped many honseholds, it has overwhelmed in unut- from the mouth of the conductor with a gourd. terable despair too many hearts for that. It The well is now down nluety-five feet. I had must not be forgotten or dismissed with a brief | no means of ascertaining how deep the oil stood not'ce, or a sham investigation. This would be upon the top of the water. This well is about to the God of battles, and Glory to the God of six hundred yards below the Oil Spring, on peace! would be whatever can be embodied in words | said creek, which was known to the first settlers or conceived in thoughts of the infamous and of the country, yielding some three or four galquestions that relate to the peace and prosperity Mr. Wright, the supervisor, is now gone to that city to inform the company of his success, and "There is another company boiling about one mile higher up the creek than the above-men-

"There are many seeps of oil in this county, "Wright & Co.'s well is Immediately on the

road from Scottville to Franklin, and some eighteen or nineteen miles from the latter place, on the Louisville and Nashville railroad."

The Sandusky Register says the rebels in prisoned on Johnson's Island have become tired of imprisonment, and lost all faith in their alility to carry on the war longer. Out of the twenty-eight hundred confined there, all but bout thirty-five have asked permission to take the amnesty oath.

INCOME RETURNS .- The following decision in tion to the time in which tax payers must ties the popular impression as to the duty of the assistant Assessor to call upon the tax payer for the purpose of taking his returns. It will rence in getting his return for income ready, or he runs the risk of paying the penalty of provisions of the law: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, )

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE Washington, March 30, 1855 Sir: In reply to yours of the 25th inst., 1 have to say, that the law requires that every person liable to an annual tax shall make his turn on or before the first Mouday in May. Immediately after that date it is the duty of who have failed to make return, and if any such sinces he must be prepared to furnish the re e per cent. In this case the ten days' notice is

not required.

If any tax-payer is absent from home or from his negat place of business when the Assistant calls for his return, the ten days' notice must be given, as the presumption is that the return is ready and would be delivered if the party were at home.

You will see, therefore, that it is nunceessary for Assistant Assessors to fill up the notice when

You will see, therefore, that it is nnnecessary or Assistant Assessors to fill up the notice when he blank is left with a tax-payer before the first Monday in May, and the same is the case with hose delivered to tax-payers who are found at nome after that date.

The date of the notice will, therefore, be sub-equent to the first Monday in May, in all cases where the notice is necessary as a precedent to

reere the notice is necessary as a precedent to be assessment by the Assistant Assessor. Very respectfully, E. A. ROLLINS. Very respectfully, E. A. ROLLINS.
Deputy Commissioner.
GEO. W. Wilcox, Assessor, Gardiner, Maine.

CAPTURE OF JEFFEBSON DAVIS .- The Iudianpolis Sentinel, the leading Democratic paper in Inclana, inclulges in the following reflections n the capture of Jeff Davis:

The telegraph gives the particulars of the arture of the rebel President and his party in Georgia. What a change of condition! A few weeks ago, prond and defiant as Lucifer, in the capital of the so-called Contederacy, boasting of his ability to maintain the idle dream of onthern independence, now, not only a pris conthern independence, now, not only a pris-mer, out charged with complicity in a crime as neinous as the most atrocious which has ever lack-ened the pages of history. In a few days will be put in the culprit's dock and tried with common criminals in the capital of the nation where for years he occupied places of the highest honor and dignity. Jeff Davis, once he Secretary of War, the Senator, the polished contact the head of the most powerful rebellion the Secretary of War, the Senator, the polisiorntor, the head of the most powerful rebel which was ever organized, now to be even bid the opportunity to be tried for the scrime of treason. To what a depth of influence that this prond spirit fallen, and what a terretribution awaits him. If proven guitty of crime with which he stands charged, his actions and supporters in the rebellion will ship. ciates and supporters in the rebellion will shrink from him with loatbing.

TALKING UP .- The Toronto Globe talks up to Mr. Beveriv Tucker as follows:

Mr. Beverly Tucker as follows:

Our Montreal correspondence, this morning, contains the statement that Beverly Tucker, one of the noted six for whose arrest such temp-ting rewards are offered, has issued a manifesto "To the people of Canada," stontly denying his complicity in the murder of the late President. His assertion may or may not be correct, just as the information on which President Johnson based his proclamation may or may not be well founded. He is at liberty to assert his innocence to his heart's content, but he might have spared himself the trouble of might have spared himself the tre ig into gratuitous conjecture about the ry that the proclamation has been got under to constitute a pretext for trouble will

Everybody is asking whether Jeff Davis wili te executed. Certainly his execution would be a painful spectacle to the eyes of the . his way to Washington. It is said that the or nation and of the civilized world, nnless his ticipation in the guilt of the murder of Mr. Lincoln and the attempt to murder the other heads of the Federal Government shall be so pursuers by the upward tendencies of the pettiestablished as to admit of no denial. If he can be clearly proved, as President Johnson's offer of a hundred thousand dollars for his apprehension seems to imply that he can be, to have either planned or aided and abetted the murder to say why he should not, old as he is, meet a util to their children what they saw when they murderer's doom nipen the scaffold; but, if were little boys and girls. Don't nuderstand nothing more can be established against him than that he has labored, like millions of others, to divide the Union, snrely a punishment less awful than death, bankshment from the country for instance, would be better than We know that he has committed treason

treason of a dark and terrible dre, and, that death is the penalty of treason, but the national anthorities should now think only of what will best promote the interests, the fame, the power, and the enduring peace and harmony of the whole country North and Sonth. We do not say or believe that the infliction of the full penalties of the law noon the fallen President would destroy the interests, the fame, the power, and wouldn't best promote them, naless, as we have said, the prisoner is found to shocking murder of modern times. On the centrary onr opinion is that its tendency, except in the case supposed, would be against them all. Let our authorities, as they appreciate the tremendons responsibilities of their position, beware of creating throughout the United States and Enrope a sympathy for the late President of the late Southern Confederacy as a martyr. The Republic can stand his execution for treason, it can stand his banishment, it can stand his imprisonment, it can stand his pardon; the great question, the only impor tant question as to the disposition to be made of him is what is best for the Republic?

Our readers have seen the terms of Dick lor's surrender of the late army of General Hood to General Canby. They are just what we would have had them. They are the same as those upon which Lee and Johnston surrendered. And the three rebel armies seem to have appreciated the liberallty and magnanimity of their conquerors The effect is and must be saintary and important. The best results may be expected. And they will be permanent.

There is no longer, as we have said, any rebel army in existence, except Kirby Smith's beyoud "the Eternal River." And very likely his is not in existence. A short time ago he was making a movement to negotlate for a surrender, and it is highly probable that he has sur-rendered ere now. And, if he has not done so, he certainly will. Though a rebel, he is an of ruffian or desperado. He must and does know wickedness, devilishness, if he were to require his army to attempt to withstand the Jove-like power of the United States, and we shall soon hear that there is not an important rebel organization remaining upon the continent. Glory

The Maysville Eagle, always a conservative paper of the most determined character and of much ability, says: The editor of the Eagle, regarding slavery 1 Kentneky as dead and useless for all value

Kentucky as dead and useless for all valuable or beneficent purposes, and existing only as a pretext for outrages upon our people and inhumanity to the negroes on the part of the radicals, is as anxious for the detent and orderly burial of the carcass as any of the politicians who are seeking office by the agitation of the question can possibly be. But we propose that the people of the State, who are alone concerned in it, shall themselves dig the grave, bear the pall, shovel the dirt on the corpes, sing the pastm, and preach the seimon. It is their faueral, and let them bury their dead. We proposed that this should be done by a State Convention, called in accordance with the forms of our state Constitution and that the fettle remains Our friend of the Eagle takes the right view

of the character of what now goes by the name of slavery in Kentucky. But we don't see why he should want Kentucky to have a State Convention to get rid of slavery. The quickest, the directest, the simplest, and by far the least troul lescme, least expensive, and least fussy al Amerdment. The State is authorized by the Constitution itself to adopt the amendment, and relieving herself of "the fetid remains" of make their income returns somewhat modi. slavery in that way would be just as much her own act as accomplishing the same object by a State Convention would be. She would, by the latter mode of doing her work just as much as by the former, herself dig slavery's grave, bear the pall, shovel the dirt on the corpse pealm, and preach the sermon. Suraly the Eagle need not be eagle-eyed to see this.

Legislatures of which passed secession ordinances. - Chattanooga Gas

Why on earth and all the rest of the planets and the asteroids are the families of the States whose Legislatures passed secession ordinances again, and the families of the ever ioval States denied that privilege? Are people to be punished for belonging to loyal States and rewarded for belonging to disloyal ones? And is it the theory of the Administration or the theory of the Attorney General that a secession ordinance, passed by a State Legislature, is anght eile than a mere nonentity? If such an ordinance is a simple nothing, why endow that nothing with the power of authorizing paroled rebel prisoners to return to the State that enacted the said nothing?

The latest intelligence from Europe is of more than ordinary interest. News of the sureven the Times confesses that "the end has come at last, and the great American war is virtually closed." Much praise is given to the army which Lee commanded, and still higher to that under Gen. Grant. "The Federal army," the Times says, "is entitled to rank among the very first of military nations, and ali attempts to establish a Sonthern Confederacy must be abandoned." Reconstruction, on the very principle now being acted upon by President Johnson, is strongly recom this done, we are assured that " such questions the tariff, and the management of the national debt, important as they are, may appear insig-

What has been done with the Dr. Blackn who had seven hundred sults of clothes, all infected with the virus of vellow fever, put np in boxes to be sent into New York, Boston, and Philadelphia? The accursed flend should have been compelled to try on the whole of

letters we have received, that the Mexican emitration. The anthorities of the Government are determined to shut down upon it. We sup-Mexico without passports, and that passports will be hard to get.

When Jeff Davis, fleeing in one of his wife's petticoats, was overtaken by the Federal rces, he flourished a big bowle-knife, but, seeing a revolver looking at him, he revolved mat. of a sum of money. It is hoped that all of the ters a moment in his own mind, and yielde to the cogency of powder and ball logic. Jeff is rested and brought to punishment. rrave, but Jeff i-n't a fool. The captors of Jeff Davis and staff adopt-

ed the tactics of the wolf-hunters, forming circle around them and rapidly narrowing the circle till they came in upon the victims. Jeff Davis's person is captured, but how

During the month of April, 199 rebels re ported to the Prevost Marshal of Paducah, and

that than of himself and family?

Jeff Davis is expected to be in this e'y ander a strong guard on Friday or Saturday on ders from Washington are that the pettie at in which he was eaught shall come with him, and a'so the boots that were revealed to his Federal coat in his flight for life. No doubt the man, the petticoat, and the jack-boots, will all excite a great deal of Interest here. Secession will gather eagerly to the triple spectacle from all points of the compass. Parents will bring their children that these may in inture years that we blame Mr. Davis for don ing the female integument. We wouldn't have censured him if, in the critical emergency, he had jumped into the elothes of a squaw. But we think, that, when overtaken, he should have used the bowie law cannot go upon precumptions. It cannot knife that he brandished, no matter with how feeble a hand. We should have supposed, that, situated as he was, he would far rather have fallen dead in his tracks than fall alive into the hands of Andrew Johnson. But we trust that he will find no just cause to complain of his t eatment. Curlosity is on tiptoe in regard to what is to be done with Mr. Davis on his arrival at Wash-We presume that, as a hundred thousand dollars was offered, on the atrength of his alleged connection with the Lincoln murder, for his apprehension, and as others are now on trial for that murder, he will be immediately put on trial for it too. We cannot adequately express the regret we feel that the trials are not efore a jury instead of a military commission. We cast no imputations upon the motives of these who have ordained that the cases shall come before a military tribunal, but we cannot doubt that they have made one of the

most nnaccountable and nnfortunate mistakes ever made in the country. The Hon. James Speed, Attorney-General of the United States, is said to have decided that the cases of the conspirators might properly come before a military court, and Mr. S. seed is a good lawyer, but we have no idea that one bim. If the Constitution isn't explicit and unquivocal upon the point in question, it isn't and can't be upon any. If the plainest possible words of the Constitution are construed as not to contract, the crimes themselves diminished meaning what they say, the Constitution might as well be given into the hands of boys to be nsed as tails for their kites.

The able papers of both parties alike in New York city, the Evening Post, the Commercial Advertiser, the Journal of Commerce, the Times, the Tribune, the World, and the Daily News, unite in expesing the binnder of the anthorities in its order that the conspiracy trials te before a military court, and in declaring this adopted. We doubt its policy. We think a purpose to be in violation of the Constitution, cessary, injudicious, and without justideaporaries says, is loyal. We have there loyal courts, and it is not to be doubted that there | breasts of others. It is a law of nature. This can be no trouble in procuring loyal juries | would be sowing dragons' teeth. In the place who will convict the really guilty. In a time o of the one culprit there would be danger of high public excitement, when suspicion is held half a dozen. These might be treated in their to be demonstrative of guilt, it is of the atmost | term in a similar way, but the evils would go on importance that the regular forms of criminal justice should be strictly adhered to as the sheet | have continual, though irregular, war. The anchor of our safety. In the punishment of people would become familiar with scenes of the conspirators with Catiline, the Ro- blood, and no man can doubt that they men Senate made a blunder far worse would have a most hardening and brutalizing than a crime by assuming, against the Roman effect. History and philosophy alike teach it. Constitution, judicial functions and executing A feeling of hitter hatred would be fostered the alleged constitutors without a hearing. The guilt of the criminals was lost in the guilt | munity, and revenge, terribic and bloody, would l their executioners. And to all time the constitute the best experience of nations; let us

Reman Senate will share in the infumy of Cat. This would be a serious drawback to the revivline and his associates. The lessons of history ing industry and prosperity of the Southern heed that icsson. It would be a sublime spectacle worthy the age and the country, to wit- urate a line of conduct having such a tendency ness, Instead of a Military Commission with its | as this. It is not statesmanlike. Such a policy secrecy, its haste, and its partiality, an impartial | does not take into consideration the philosophila free from bias as the lot of humanity permits, man nature. It is not clear-visioned. It does and a jury fairly chosen from the body of the not grasp the entire subject. Its aivocates people. Executions following such trials would seem to act more from passion than from reaindicate justice, and make its ministers respect. son. They shout traiter, and cry for ven stitution, and the enforcement of the laws, should still be our motto.

The arrest of Governor J. E. Brown, of Georgia every body by enrorise. Simultaneously with the report of his arrest appeared his proclamaextraordinary session on the 22d inst to take into consideration the condition of affairs, "to, ton. Both our reputation and our interand save what can be saved of civilization " The position of Governor Brown as the chief

executive officer of one of the States in revolt has been, in some respects, a peculiar one. He has been in direct and almost constant antagonism to Jeff Davis, and the object of attack on the part of nearly every secession paper in the late "Confederacy." He has long been susspected of a secret leaning towards reconstrucion and the old Union, and hence his loyalty to the said defunct institution has been apparently donbted. The Richmond papers by turns ridiinled, abused, and cajoled him, and seemed a good deal puzzled at times to know what to make of him or his course. He opposed the bloody conscription laws of the

Richmond junta, and appeared desirous of protecting the citizens of his State, as far as possifrom time to time adopted by the sald conspirators. He has been consequently very popular with the people of Georgia. He was re-elected Governor after the war began in opposition to the Richmond influence, which did its best to defeat him.

Morally, he is regarded as irreproachable. He has long been a leading member of the Baptist Church. What the purpose of the Government is in arresting him, or what it procoses to do with hlm, remains to be seen. Pos sihly he has been arrested without any in structions from the Government, and, as in the case of the Hon. Wm. Alken, of South Carollna, he may be, on his arrrival in Washington, discharged from enstody. AN ATTEMPT TO ROB-A DESPERADO SHOT AND

bushwhackers made an attack on the house of now residing in the vicinity of Upton, a small station on the Louisville and Nashville Rallroad, The scoundrels first fired several shots at the house, and then attempted to break open the door. In this they partially succeeded. The door was forced open, and while one of the gang was standing in front of it, Mr. Sanders, who was lying-in bed, seized his gun, and fired through the aperture. The shot was well directed, and the man fell dead upon the ground. At this juncture of affairs, the comrades of the victim became alarmed, and sought safety in flight. However, a squad of Federal cavalrymen, who were attracted to the vicinity by the report of firearms, gave pursuit, and succeeded n overtaking and arresting two of the desperadoes. The dead man was picked np, and, on washing the black from his face, he was recognized as Lovelace Brashear, a young man well known in the neighborhood. The pistol, hat, and coat in his possession were identified, which will lead to the arrest of other parties. Every chamber of young Brashear's revolver was found to be empty, he having, it is supposed, discharged the contents through the window Sanders. Fortunately Mr. S. was not injured, and was able to punish, at least, one of his assallants. It is thought that the attack was made for the purpose of robbing Mr. Sanders scoundrels connected with the affair may be ar

The New York Times seems to think that t was finnkevism in Gen. Sherman to wish to

hart the feelings of Johnston's army as little as possible. We think that there may be quite as much flunkey ism in insolence as in courtesy.

The rebel papers left in the South speak f the present as "the night of Southern adver ity." We tell them that it is the beautiful morning red of returning Southern prosperity.

Gold declines, merchandize declines, but

THE PHILOSOPHY OF MOTIVES .- The Legislature of Tennessee has passed a law which punishes all robbers and armed prowlers in that State with death. They no doubt will richly deserve such punishment if they continue their flict it? Will it not be better to confine the death penalty to those who have actually committed murder or other crimes of peculiar aggravation? If all who are found in arms, whether they have used them for murderous purposes or not, shall be subjected to the death cenalty will it not tend to increase the very evils which it is designed to eradicate? We fear that this matter has not been considered with suffiprecipitancy may be manifested elsewhere. It may be said that the presumption is that those who are found with arms in their hands, and who are not loval citizens, intend to use them presume men are going to commit crimes, and proceed to punish them in order to prevent it. It cannot deal with motives except to determine the character of overt acts. It cannot sit That is beyond its prerogative. Such a function belongs alone to Omniscience.

guilty of robbery or pillage may well be denbted. The subject is involved, we know, in much difficulty, and there is likely to be no little diversity of opinion in regard to it. The wisdom of the death penalty, even in cases of actual murder, has been strongly questioned war, as to make the experiment of abolishing it sitogether. We believe, however, the experiment did not work well, and that in every instance the death penalty has been restored. To inflict it as a punishment for the perpe

tration of crimes of an inferior grade, such as theft, robbery, or pillage, is a very different thing. In cases of neculiar aggravation this may be necessary, and good policy; but in ordinary cases it is strongly questionable. His-England, when a person was liable to be shillings, the hangman had no rest The halter was in perpetnal requisition. As the circle and now there are in that country but few of-Loval governments will scon be inaugurated in all the Southern States and the treatment of armed bands or prowlers will be a subject of great practical importance. Hanging them is the quick and simple mode of ridding the country of them, which many persons propose. It is the mode, it appears, which Tennessee has better one can be found. Extreme rigor defeats Washington City, as one of our contem- of in a manner which is deemed harsh and vindictive, sympathy for him is created in the increasing, and instead of peace we should and kept up among a large portion of the combe taken whenever an opportunity might offer. States, not to speak of its inhumanity.

It seems to us that it is injudicious to inangtance, and which affect extensive communities and millions of people, is inadmissible. All such feelings should be laid aside as unworthy of the occasion, of our institutions, and of the age in which we live. We cannot afford thus to belittle ourselves or the cause of republican

ism. We cannot afford to go back to the middle ages and adopt the tactics and the philosoadopt those of Alfred and of Washing Instead of erving for the blood of those bad men so fiercely, we would rather shut them up in prison, and thus make them do the State some service. To hang them is to make the worst possible use of them. We would give them—the worst of them, if they have not committed murder or some other revolting crime, would piv them with motives. We would hold ont to them the hope of their being able to conduct. This would have a good effect upon their friends outside, in case they have any, and bond from the latter to keep the peace and to conduct themselves as loyal citizens.

is as much superior in every respect to that of thood and vengeance as civilization is to bar are to those of Mahomet. This whole system of severity as a means of pacification is a most of our institutions, and, if persisted in must hange them for the worse. It goes apon the theory that the fear of punishment has a greater effect in deterring from vice and erime than the In isolated instances this may be true, but, as a general rule, it is belied by every good man's exvaluable institutions. Whoever resorts to it and acts chiefly upon it governs badly. Punishment is necessary, but too much of it or too severe, is worse than too little or too mild. If we err at all, better err on the side of KILLED -On Saturday night last a gang of

We have no idea that our white women will ever marry niggers. But give the nigger don't court him, the white men will.

Mr. Seward's month, they say, will be able to talk and eat, but never be straight again. If it has a twist in it, his words will go to their mark like rifle bullets.

General Lee will not return to his old estate at Arlington. It is tenanted by a large and thousand gullant soldiers,

The Democrat save that "as to brains," has 'no use for any." We congratulate , then, npon its enffering no inconvenience rom its corry lack.

If Kirby Smith attempts to hold out, we ope that our Government will not stop to pait him, but overwhelm him at once with a living

General Palmer is sweeping the State of klichen of dirt. The British getters-np of rams for the

ebels are now a thousand times more sheepinh than their rams. The following deepatch was received yes

the Treasury Department May 9th: WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16, 1915
John B. Smith, President of the Bourd of Tre of Louisella, Ky.:
Invoices must be submitted to custom officer
ind clearances obtained, that no prohibitory
articles be shipped, and only to places within
the prescribed limits; but no fee whatever is
charged.

HUGH McCULLOUGH,
Secretary of the Transary.

[Special Deepatch to the Louisville Journal.]

FRANKFORT, May 10

THE CONSTITUTION .- The pature and the suriority of our institutions over those of a monarchical character, never received a more vivi and impressive illustration than the astion of the late President afforded. In almost any other country such an event would have ched the foundations of society, and nubarred the gates of chaos. It would have let loose the very genius of destruction, and armed parties the power of forked lightning. The chiefs of clans would have sounded their bugle blasts of To arms! and contended in morta etrife for the mastery. Such a deed, in at least all despotic countries, would have been the signal and the occasion for revolution, plungi g their unfortunate inhabitants into the dire Vostex of civil war. Here not a cog in the vast machinery of State is disturbed by it. The Constitution provides for all contingencies. It is a great—the great—sheet anchor of our safety of our liberties. Its provisions appear at first blush simple and unpretending, and yet every one of them has its origin in the profounde wisdom, is the result of a far reaching sagacity, of a political and moral prescience which has never been surpassed in any age or country Let us grapple on and cling to the Constitution with books of steel. It is our life, our salva tion. Men dic-the Constitution never. The agents appointed by the people to carry it into effect may perish by the hands of the vilest miscreants, by the veriest reptiles that crawl in the sunlight of heaven, but it survives, immor tal, as we foully trust, as its authors. The Constitution is the Republic. The latter has no other foundation, no other strength, and the medium through which the former works out ceaselessly its glorious and beautiful results in the stately and ever expanding Union is the great body of the people. As they see and feel the solid blessings gradually and surely unfolding themselves, flowing, as from an inexhau tible fountain, from the Great Charter, and begin to comprehend what it is that is invoived "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness"which is what the Constitution was made to secure-when they see how it rises with and is equal to every emergency-when they shall realize and contemplate with wonder and delight. as they will, the extraordinary elasticity and power, the inherent harmony, compl and erandeur of that Charter, they will commensurately love, reverence, obey, and protec it, and resolve anew to transmit it, with its strength unimpaired and its glories andimmed. through the glittering grooves of the opening resent to their posterity in the great Future.

This attempted Revolution will have tested it as no instrument was ever tested before. has been not inaptly compared to a globe of cranite poised upon a solid basis which a child may cause to rock, but which defies the storms of ages to move it from its foundations. It is not surprising that the nations of Es

rope, the wisest of them, should look upon the great struggle upon this side of the water with stonishment. They understand but imperfeetly the nature of our institutions cod by the fact that the London Times. the leading organ and interpreter of public sen timent in Great Britain-not long after the serination engreeted the probability that Mr. Johnson, the Vice President, would resign, and that General Grant or Sherman would be appointed to take his place. And yet the Times must have had our Constitution within its reach, and is perhaps familiar with many o he provisions. But it does not understand either the spirit of our organic law or its operations or results or the temper of the pn lic mind. It evidently supposed that, in so fiery a contest as that through which we have passed, the Constitution would be tle regarded; that the shock of battles, the shouts of victory, the storm and the deliring would cause our people to forget principle and law, and fix their gaze upon the nodding plumes of some great military chieftain is such an emergency as it contemplated. It did not sup pose it possible that our people are educated up to the standard of observing mere forms and preserving order in the midst of such a tempes of excitement as that into which they had been so suddenly plunged. It judged us from a Encon stand-point, and confounded Americ with European possibilities and probabilities in such an exigency. The London Times will understand ne after a while.

When the war broke out, the estimate in which America was held in Europe sank very low: as it closes if no great mistake is made in closing it-there will come a rebound, or we are greatly at fault as to the normal workings netitutic us the admiration of the world

GOLD GOING DOWN-THE READJUSTMENT OF PRICES.-Gold, which was 285 once during the shellion, has for some timeranged at half those

But, as the Albany Argus cave, prices which rose under the inflation have not adjusted themrelver to the new basis. What is the reason of this? Taxes, twiffs, and excise account for it but in part. There is little or no tax or tariff upon meats, provisions, and groceries. The products of the farm have not been taxed, and what the farmer buys is but a small part of his noumption. His surplus of cash per acre is now worth double what it was a year ago. We see that coal has fallen. Cotton goods

have run down, rallied, and will go down again! Other staples of consumption must soon share the same fate. No combination can long prerent it. The very reduction of the currency, by the stringency it will create in the market, past produce this result. Those who do not gradually lower their prices of goods on hand rill be compelled to realize the greater loss when the grand tumble takes place. All that is sold at medium prices is saved from a worse

The dealers, who advertise their purpose to sell off at rates corresponding to the gold reduction, will command the public confidence and custom. There never was a time when buy m were so ready to desert their accustomed shopping places, and seck out newer and cheaner ones. Political and household economy are ately mixed, and the subject of prices ussed at every breakfast table, and quite Migently, too. All men know-and the fect of currency upon prices; and as they have paid the cost of the inflation, they know that hey have a right to demand the benefits of a return to a more real and solid monetary sys-

We are truly glad to see that Bowles and Milligan, under sentence of death at Indianapolis, have been reprieved till the 2d of Jane, and that Horsey's punishment has been comnuted to imprisonment for life. It all goes to show that President Johnson has more mercy in his nature than most persons have attributed to him. We have no doubt that he has an antipathy to the hanging of people, for he notoriously hates the very sight of a

Horsey, by good conduct, can probably obtain a pardon in better and less excited times that three, and we presume that Bowles and Milligan, respited from hanging till the 2d of June, will not be hung at all. They are old nen, and, if let alone, will soon lie down and die of themselves. We have no doubt that sanging would be the very worst use to which erpment could put them. They possess little consequence now, but hanging would give them a great deal. It would be the making of them It would unmake their bodies, but set their souls to ' marching on "

We have no doubt that Bowles, Milligan, and Horrey are guilty and were justly convicted, at they are not more guilty than thousands of others in Indiana, who wouldn't be brought to trial even if all their acts were known. To kill ltors ien't always the best way to kill treason. We dispatch an enemy by making him a friend.

We cannot well help laughing at what ludicrous in the late calamities of Jeff Davis, yet we must, while rejoicing for the country's sake at his capture, feel some personal sympa thy for him in his affliction, and earnestly wish that he may come safely out of his troublee, if this may be done consistently with the national elfare and the ends of justice and truth. We ave enjoyed his hospitality and received at his hands courtesive that we appreciate. Very terthis is his responsibility for the evil influences he has exerted in the rebellion, but he has gengroup personal qualities and God alone knows

Jeff Davie's pu suers caught him or her.

and he or the caught it.

A Generous Acr. - The telegraph says it is derstood that the Bresident has respited th enteners of Bowles and Millican till the 2d prox. and commuted that of Horsey to im isonment for life. In this the President has asulted his better uature and acted in acadance with public sentiment without dis nction of party in the West. We hope he pay yet find it comuntible with his views o he public good to send Bowies and Milligar prison is stead of to the gallows. Both o ese men are said to be old, and one

hem between seventy and eighty. The explation of their crimes, however great on the gallows, would be a pltiable sight Meir blood would do no good-would sub erve no useful purpose. It is not necessary t e public safety, and it is not called for by the iblic weal. Their execution would grate arshly upon the public sympathies, and would ave, it cannot now be doubted, an injurio effect. One strong reason why the pubde sympathics are opposed to their recution is that they were tried by

military commission, and not before a jury of their peers. By a large and influential and we may add by far the most intelligent portion of the community, this is deemed to have been uppeceeeary and wrong, contrary to the Contitution and the spirit and genins of our insti utions. The President may rest assured that this is the view that the most dispassionate and nlightened men of all parties in the West take of the question, and the view they take of all imilar questions. Let the President reflect that, whatever may have been heretofore, then s now no reason and no good pretext for trying cilians in the loyal States before a military ribunal. He must be aware of the language and the spirit of the Constitution, and he may epend upon it that the great mass of the people will enthusiastically appland him for acting accordance therewith.

A full regiment, numbering one neand men, paroled prisoners from Camp Donglas, arrived at Qaincy on Wednesday, co route for Fort Leavenworth. They are styled the 6th regiment of United States volunteers and are intended for the frontier. They made quite a handeome appearance in the Federal niform, and travelled very much like they ha always worn it. The field and staff officers are from the United States armles, selected for the special purpose of commanding such regi

MILITARY PRISON .- There are about one hun red and eighty prisoners of war at present or fixed in the Military Prison on Broad way in this city, including cight or ten commissioned flicers, all of whom, with one exception, have ignified their desire to take the oath of allegionce and return home to conduct themselve as loyal citizens. They are detained here awaitog orders from Washington for their dispos tion. Many of them are still suffering from wounds received in the battles below Nashville last winter.

GUERILIAS IN INDIANA -We are inform that a gang of some twenty guerillas crossed the Ohio river from Kentucky Into Harrison ounty, Indiana, at an early hour yesterds morning. It is thought by some that their object is robbery, and by others that they are tryng to make their escape from a body of troop that were in pursuit of them in Kentucky. quad of soldiers have been sent to captur

It is said that Jeff Davis, whilst fleeing etticoats, had a concealed pillow upon his mach to excite the sympathy of his pursuers by making them think that he was in an in eresting way. But they saw at a glance that he was too old for anything of that sort. We wonder whether Jeff Davis, when he

out on the petticoat, called in the aid of cotton o give a voluptuous appearance to his tender

It is to be hoped that Jeff Davis's a umption of the petticoat will not establish the Jeff Davis, even if pardoned can neve

gain be elected to office. Our people are not ford of petticoat government. It is said that Jeff Davis's exense for wear ing the petticost is that his wife has often worn

Jeff Davis in his extremity put his nevel airs and ram parts under peticoat protection

OUR FRANKFORT LETTER The Legislature assembled this morning at

10 o'clock, a quorum being present in both licuses. We supposed yesterday, from what we had repeatedly stated, that the proceedings we had repeatedly stated, that the proceeding would be wholly confined to the subject matter viz: the case of Hon. Joshua F Builtit, for the consideration of which this adjourned seasion was called, but the indications exhibited the morning in both the Honse and Scaate lead ut to the conclusion that the present sitting will be prolonged by sundry acts of general as well a local legislation, considerably beyond the tim such as corporations and county improvements
Most of the bilis to be introduced in reference
to these matters are not likely to consume much
time. They will be enacted or rejected withou discussion. The main topics of general legis intion as fore had weed in both houses this morning, and which promise to be attended by considerable detaste, are the repeal or modification of the expatriation act of 1862, the repeal or amending of the slave code, to adapt its provisions to the existing condition of slavery in Kentucky, and the modification or repeal of the present militia law of the State. These measures are certainly of an important character, and we anticipate their consideration by the lagislature with great interest. We have always regarded the expatriation act of 1862 as embodying principles directly antagonistic to the fundamental law of the land, and we shall demonstrate this fact when the bill now indicated shall be introduced.

We hardly expected any further action by this Legislature on the slavery question, and this morning, when the committee announced to

morning, when the committee autounced the House that Gov Bramlette had no official communications to make, we were confirmed in that view of the subject. Before the expira-tion of the morning, however, Mr. Alired, of Breckinridge county, offered the following

Resolved. That the select Committee on Slavery natrucaed to propre and introduce it as early a somible, it they doem it secondary, a series o une ndipr the Slave Code of this Commonwealth the present condition of the slaves herein.

the present constion of the alavor herein.

Some discussion ensued on the above resolution, the question being raised as to whether the subject matter was not already in the hands of a committee. It was nryed that even if the onlyiest matter was in the hands of the committee, the committee chould be, in this manner, in present with the importance of immediate action, as the condition of the slavery system at this time demanded some remedial measures. The House adopted the resolution, yeas 49, the nays not being counted. Now that the slavery question is likely to be raised again in this Legislature, we carnestly hope the action to be taken on the subject will remove the vexations theme from Kentucky politics forever.

No measure can so effectually meet the question now presented to Kentucky as the Consti-

tion now presented to Kentucky as the Constitutional Amendment. What wisdom is there i rgistating for a condition of slavery, when State? Why not at once engraft apon our fr ble fact that slavery no longer exists in Ke neky, nor indeed elsewhere? But should to promptly and effectually, we are confident the the next will. Within the past two days we have gathered information from various portions of the State, on which we base the enclusion that the people are confiderably in advance of the demagagues an political fossila, who, fearing to forsake the old record, are still endeavoring to bind the carcass of slavery to the back of Kettucky here are, also, members of this Legislature who voted against the amendment last winter but who, we are assured, will vote for it now it the event of its reconsideration. For the precut, we can only hope that the Special Commit

we are not advised as to what modification re contemplated in the State militia law, buill be informed on the subject to morrow.

Very little has been said about the Bulli case thue far, although it is ostensibly the only subject for the consideration of which this bod has reassembled. We have no reason as yet to relieve that the Judge has or will tender h believe that the every dispensing with an investi-gation of his case. The trial is not likely to commence till Monday next.

New ALBANY, May 15, 1865. To the Editors of the Louisville Journa!; The Democrat has allowed its zeal for the reputation of Mr. Col Dr. Bawles to dim its regard for truth, Inasmuch, as instead of being 'forsaken by his ret iment on the field of Buens Vista," the terrified Colonel took refuge in the country of his charges and commended his contract of his charges and commended his contract. chargers, and commanded his regi ght about! double quick! march! nembers of his regiment. A number of get leman who served under this publishment home of this cowardly order, have since distin-Confederate armice. Respectfully, THOS. HAWKINS.

Women sack their lovers everywhere it, in some parts of the South, they are eacking stores and bakeries.

practice.

FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1805 earWe had hored to go through the Conword in regard to any of the candidates and pecially any of our old friends. But the lange need on the stump by the Hon. Aaron liarding, if correctly reported, is insufferale. He assails the Louisville Journal, always his friend, with all the bitterness of his nature And his nature is all bitterness-a third parsloes, a third rhuburb, and a third nutgalls His blocd is bitterer than the waters of Marab. Extract the different sorts of bitterness from him by a chymical process, and not even a thin

ians will stand rebuked by hlm, or let

themselves be frightened by him, because

they choose to exercise their undoubted

prerogative at the polis, he is as ridiculou-ly

mistaken in his estimate of them as he always

was of himself. He thinks, that, if the Ken-

tuckians ratify the amendment, the Governmen

"will next take their farms and lands." What

take their "farms and lands" because they rati

fy a measure that the people of nearly the whole

of the loyal States have ratified? If the Govern

ment wants to take our "farms and lands,"

cau't it take them just as well if we don't ratif

the amendment as it can if we do? What on

earth has the ratification to do with the taking

of our "farms and lands?" Is the Government,

in submitting the amendment to the States for

ratification, guilty of any naurnation of power?

Mr. Harding's assertions are a cheat, a fraud, a

Kentucky, if she is wise, will disregard the

as Mr. Harding. He has not the temper of a

tatesmen. He has talent, but twenty such, all

used into one, wouldn't make a statesman. So

far as the condition of Kentucky is concerned

the word slavery is as empty a sound, excep

or mischief, as man or any lower animai can

atter. And our people know that even the

empty name cannot live in our State a year

longer. They can now ratify the ameudment,

and loyal men will be compensated for thele

slaves, so called, but, let them wait another

will vanish from our vision, and nobody will be

paid a dollar. This consideration is of course of

it should have much weight. Seifish dema

State, but must go on, increasing contin

violence and mischief. If you have half the

wi-dom and common sense that the world be-

lieves you to possess, you will let the Federal

Administration have neither a reason nor a

pretext for keeping up a force and prescribing

ringent regulations within your borders, or

yon will ever have again. Idle it not away.

Harding's District that doesn't warmly support

than any other man except Gen. Sherman, and

vet he is arrested and taken to Washington

City. All this, unexplained, looks strange, but

we suppose that an explanation will be forth

coming in due time, for there can be no dispo

tion or motive on the part of the administra

arrested and punished. Finding the perils

letter to the people of his own State, Tennessee,

arging them to return to the Union, and, simul-

ancously with the sending of the letter, he set

States. He was caught by the rebeis and ta-

ken back, but, after a time, he succeeded in

getting within our lines. Then the Federal

Europe. Pretty soon he returned, and the

hard, but the authorities may be acting upon

he greatest war of modern times." We guess

hat his present quarters are quite good enough

The Hon. Charles J. Fanikuer, of Va.

the Provost Marshal. He hadn't got man

Some of the advocates of extreme severit

just four years lsn't enough to satisfy their

tigerish appetites; they want a few barrels more.

Gov. Clark, of Mississippi, has issued a

Il convening the Legislature of that State at

ole. He contemplates the reorganization of

Jackson. The Governor says, that, doubtles

the Legislature will order a Convention of the

rivil authority upon the basis of the re-union of

Somebody has sent a rope to Presider

low, a rope, we guess, will be the most prom

crely as a hanger-on.

ept figure. The scamp himself will be seen

General Fremont has bought an estate a

non bis great battle-field in Virginia. Then

over his premises, having had some valuable

We don't see why people are so curion

might properly enough have been huddled un-

der the dunghill of the barn-yard where he was

Out of cight thousand rank and file, pri

ners of war, confined last week in Fort Dela-

care, but three men declined to renew their

oath of allegiance to the United States.

know what was done with Booth's body. He

y town, New York. He ought to have one

hason as a hint that he should go ahead in

hanging business. At the death of that fel-

or him.

eme weeks to come.

rounds that we know nothing about.

thorities arrested him and banished him to

tien to do Governor B. injustice.

him for Congress.

year, and even the optical l'Insion of slavery

eachings of all such violent and factions men

trick, an imposition, a humbug.

cussed. On Monday a meeting of a similar haracter was held at Moulton, late headquarvapor would be left. Bitterness corroded and ers of the rebel General Roddy's command ate his heart out long ago. What a most un-The rebellion was conceded to be dead, and the appy old age he is preparing himself for! people expressed themselves in favor of yielding Mr. Harding made a speech at Lawrenceburg det submission to the laws of the Fed in this State, on Monday last, He seemed anxral Government. In some seventeer ounties in Northern Alabama petitions ious to get up an open and armed rebellion re being industriously circulated, praying against the Federal Government upon far more ar the appointment of Brigadier General R 8 absurd grounds than those upon which the Southern rebels founded their rebeilion. The ranker as Military Governor of the State nightmare that sits upon his breast, sleeping eneral Grans er has pursued a manly course and be is the almost unanimous choice of the and waking, is the Constitutional Amendment He said that the proposed amendment was cople for this important position. His services 'striking at the very foundation of on: liberor the last twelve months have been invaluable and if a Military Governor is to be appointed ties." and that the people should resist with all their powers; of course, with artillery, musor Alabama, the President would do well to kets, and bayonets. It doesn't seem to have onsult the wishes of the people and to duly occurred to his soni of trebiv-distilled bitteronsider the claims of General Grange: ess, that the Constitution itself expressly an

On Saturday Major Warren's brigade, of Rodthorizes its own amendment in the precise mode ly's command, came into Decatur, and the men in which the people are now endeavoring to surrendered themselves as prisoners of war. mend it. The people of Kentucky are nu-They were paroled and permitted to return to heir homes. It is staled, as a remarkable facsectionably at liberty, by the terms of the Constitution, to ratify the proposed amendment; that the several hundred men surrendered but and how their use of the liberty accorded to hitten guns, all told, they having entered the them by their great charter of liberty would Federal lines in this defenceless condition. The "strike at the very foundation of their liberchels were but poorly monuted, and many of ordinary minds certainly can't nade. be horses were branded "U. S. stand. If Mr. Harding thinks that Kentuck

AFFAIRS IN NORTHERN ALABAMA. - Encour-

ging reports reach us from Northern Alabam

The people admit that the war is at an end, and

hey sgain acknowledge the supremacy of the

id flag. Meetings are being held in all parts

of the State, and strenuous efforts are being

the fold of the Union. As a general thing, the

neetings are largely attended, and the best of

celing prevails. On Saturday last an enthusi

astic meeting was held at Somerville, sixteer

miles from Decatur, and the subject of the war

and the cordition of the State were fully di-

ade by the people to bring Alabama back to

It is believed that the people of Alabama will arpestly devote their attention to agricultural parsnils during the summer, and it is thought that the harvest will be abundant

EXTRA PAY TO ARMY OFFICERS .- SOR conbt has been expressed by officers of the rmy as to the passage of a bill, introduced in the last Congress, granting three months pay as a sort of bonns, to such of them as remained the service until the close of the war. It is a law, and is published officially in the statutes at large of the Thirty-eighth Congress, second ession. It was made a part of the army appro ristion bill. We quote as follows: Section 4. And be it further enacted, That ai

officers of volunteers now in commission below the rank of Brigadier General, who shall con-tinue in the military service to the close of the war, shall be entitled to receive, upon being mustered out of said service, three months pay The bill passed on the 3d of March last "Pay proper" means pay exclusive of commu-

tation for rations, servanis, etc. MURDER IN SHELBYVILLE .- We regret to carn that Mr. F. C. McGrath, a weil-known merchant of Sheibyville, Ky., was killed by a soldler of the 13th U. S. C. H. A., about 6 o'elock on Friday morning. Mr. McG. has been using the market-house to store agricultural impl ments in, and Friday morning he found it had been broken open by some of the colored soldiers. He went to Captain Kent to make com plaint, and on leaving was followed by one of the negroes and shet. Mr. McGrath was a thorough-going Union man, and the pretext caunot be given as a palliation of the act that he was a secession sympathizer.

importance to the disloyal, but with the loyal JUDGE BULLITT'S CASE .- The committee an gogues care nothing for the interests of the peo ointed at the last session of the Legislature in ple; they would just as soon see them robbed as e Builitt case reported yesterday morning to ndemnified. Any of your Aaron K. Hardings, to the House in favor of Bullitt's removal from carry their own election by playing upon oid office. Saturday morning the two Houses will dices, would gladly see the loyal men of joint ression to begin regularly with ir State lose the whole of the hundreds of Judge Bullitt's trial. The Judge is to be allow. reards of dollars, to which the ratification ed all possible advantages of defence by connf the amendment would entitle them. We sel and witnesses.

eli you in all eurnesiness, people of Kentneky, Alexander Webster, a notorious guerilla that some whom you have trusted are trying to of Grant county, Ky, and a cousin of Mose betray you. If you are wise, if you have an Webster, was arrested a few days ago, and taandistorted view of your own welfare, present ken to a Federal camp, at or near Crittenden and prospective, you will demand of your Leziswhere, in attempting to make his escape, h ture to deliver you at once from the pestilent was shot and instantly killed. and ruinous agitations, which, until the amend ment shall be ratified, can have no end in your for The New Orleans Times says that th

Jackson and Mobile & Ohio Railways will soon be in running order. Brighter days are dawnng on the & uthwest. The world moves, and that in the right direction. Business men may be hopeful sgain. A great many years ago, there was a Gor ernor of Connecticut, named Cotton Smith. the ground, real or pretended, of military ne-That should be Kirby Smith's name. He has

cessity. This is a better time for action than been using the forces at his command to pile up a mountain of cotton on his own account. The conquering of the Southern armies really a biessing to the South. Just now it may be to her a blessing in disgnise, but it will GOV. Brown of Georgia has probably cou throw off its disguise and stand revealed be more against the rebel cause in that State

n all its beanty. The Richmond Enquirer, when the rebel on was about breaking out, said to the North, O. whitie and I will come to thee my lad ! The South whistled and has paid dearly for the whistle.

ANOTHER SURRENDER -Captain Davidson And there is the case of the Hon. Heury S. formerly of Forrest's command, with twelve oote. In the Confederate Senate last winter, men, arrived vesterday on the steamer Rose Hite. They brought their horses and equiphe resisted the Confederate cause so vehemently, that, to our personal knowledge, there was much talk at Richmond about having him

We understand that a gang of sixty gue rillas, under Captains Golden and Hedge, is opblekening around him, he addressed a strong erating in the vicinity of Hodgeusville. A mounted Federal force is in pursuit of the outlaws. General Halieck has spoken very free! out secretly to make his way into the loyal

of General Sherman, but isu't permitted to speak to him. Halleck has won no honors in this war either in the field or at Washington. Capt. S. O. Peyton, 9th Kentucky (rebe cavalry, of Obio county, Ky., was paroled ves terday at Col. Dill's office. He will wait a long

threw him into prison. Now they give him his choice between staying in prison and quittime before Jeff Davis will order an exchange. ting the country. This certainly seems very The Confederate soldiers, when they g nto battie, often whoop like Indians. Perhaps Jeff Davis, when surrounded by the Federal Bickley, the notorious founder of the Ortroops, didn't whoop, but he hooped.

or of the Knights of the Golden Circle, who has been in Fort Lafayette and Fort Warren a Jeff Davis took a female dress, but not : good while, is trying to get discharged. When asbiquable one. It didn't display half enough be was captured in New Albany, his private of his person to be in the height of fashion. urnal was found, in which he proudly con-Jeff always was modest. ratulated himself that he had "inaugurated Many speculators and holders of Govern

ment contracts have had a good chance of learning during the last four years what is meant by the "fortunes of war." Our authorities, civil and military, should

otorious rebel formerly a member of the United ever bear in mind that it is not more important States Congress, returned to his home in Marto punish those who are guilty than to protect lineburg a few days ago and reported himself to hose who are rot. te; a from the Marshal when a thick booted It was a violation of the proprietles for leff Davis, dressed as an old woman, to bran entleman gave him a kicking that will make sitting posture uncomfortable to him for dish a bowie-knife. He should have had :

The Cincinnati Gazette says that Henry the treatment of the rebel leaders say that we "can't have a substantial peace without uppose the Gazette would have him hung by the tengue. ome blood letting " Out upon their damned ruls! The blood that has been shed in the

A conservative speaker was insulted out rageously at a late radical meeting in Biston. He who goes among owls must expect to be hooted.

If Jeff Davis can find nothing else to do he can go upon the stage and play old women' parts. He has the costume on hand. It is thought that the sad remains of the federate government have gone or will go

from Nashville by steamboat. Jeff Davis made an old woman of him. self. Women have their trials, and we suppose Jeff will soon have one.

Jeff Davis is generally a mild-mannered ar, but, when he got the petticoat on, he coided like a termagant. A politician who stands forever in one at is no doubt a person of standing, but he

he could easily take a run every little while su't anything else. The negroes in many localities are gener y in a high way, and their deeds are those of highway men. Five hundred dollars is offered for the pe

> icoat that Jeff Davis ran away in. Petticoat Lave risen. Jeff Davis is a prudent man. He has : right to boast that he is guarded in all his move-

Jeff Davis wore a petticont, and it is said that he was at the same time in a great bustle. There are civil authorities that are not

**SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1865** 

Cabinet, and his leading Generals.

against Mr. Davis is afforded by the letter

In spite of some very unfavorable cirenmances we have clung to the idea that Jeff Davis had nothing to do with the assassination plot, but we are afraid that we must give him Facts are very strong against him. The New York Evening Post has Information from a trust worthy official source that he corresponded cypher with J. Wilkes Booth, and that the wher, decyphered, proves him to have been n communication with two of the men in Canda for whom rewards have been offered as plotters of the murder of Mr. Lincoln, his But the most damaging exposition, as yet,

te category.

which we published yesterday, addressed to him on the 11th of last February, less than three months ago, by the Hou. W. S Oldam, a Scuator from Texas in the Confederate Congress. In that letter the writer spoke of an nterview held by himself and Senator Johuson with President Davis a few days before in relation to a project to burn the Federal shipping owns, such as New York, Boston, Philadelbia, Baitimore, Portland, &c., to bnrn every es el leaving the United States for foreign ports, to burn every transport going from the erbor of New York or other ports with supplies for the Federal armics, and to burn every ransport and gunboat on the Mississippi, be sides devastating the country and filling the people with terror and consternation. And all is horrid work was to be done, not by militay forces, not ln open and legitimate warfare, ont through secret agents and emissaries, themcives ignorant of what they were doing. It teems, that, in the Interview of Senators Oldham and Johnson with Davis, he suggested some ol jections to the plan, not as imoper or undesirable, but as probably not feas-He wanted the thing done If it could be but was afraid that it couldn't. And Oldham's letter, to which we have referred, was subscucnely written, to convince him that the plot was entirely practicable, and he was requested to have an interview with General Harris, formerly ember of Congress from Missouri, whe, Oldham said, would remove any doubts that might remain in his mind. On the back of Oldham's etter, found among Davis's papers, was this endorsement:

W. S. Oldham, Richmoud, February 12, 186 n relation to the plans and means of burning te enemy's shipping towns, &c. Preparations are in the hands of Prof. McCuiouth, and are known only to him.
One party sakes the President to have an in-striew with General Harris, formerly from lissonri, on the subject of the Secretary of ate at his convenience: Please see Ger lariis, and learn what plan he has for over

ming the difficulty heretofore experience February 17, 1865-J. D. From all this it is certain that Jeff Davis. bree months ago, was not only willing but arxions that all the Federal towns and all the federal shipping upon the Atlantic, Ohio, and dississippi should, it possible, be burned and the country devastated, not by Confederate ainies but by hired agents prowling about at miduight armed with mysterious combustibles. No doubt the late attempt of Confederate gents to burn New York and Philadelphia were in pursuance of the plan to which Davis nad been giving his earnest attention, and surely

no one can have regretted the failure more than he. Yet he and other leading rebels like him have been cursing the Federal armies inceseantly as not carrying on a legitimate warfare. Pray when did any Federal officer higher low ever concoct a plot a thousandth part as Sataulo and heliish as that which Jeff Davis and his friends wished to see executed and undertook

o execute! We do not say that Jeff Davis had anything o do with the conspiracy to murder Mr. Lincoln, but we can assert without hesitation that a human being willing to see such a plot carried out as was set forth in Oldham's letter to Davis is none too good to participate in a plot for employing midnight agents to assau ail the Federal functionaries, civil and military, in the whole country.

The capture of Jefferson Davis, save the National Intelligencer, brings us near to the clinax of the rebellion. This proud, firm, adroit, wilful, purposeful man played boldly and ably and bravely for a mean, pitiful sake, and lost it-lost it more like an adventurerth in as a hero or statesman, because he kept hispeo ple in war against hope, and wasted their lives when resistance could be but slaughter. A nemorable illustration of this fact is recorded in the fruitless visit of the late President and Secretary of State to confer with the rebel Commissioners, in the decline of the rebellon, and when its leaders knew that their cause was

We may be nucharitable, but we believe that Jefferson Davis could have controlled the rehe!lion as against all the Southern leaders of minor degree, like Toombs, Slideli, and Berjamin. And of all men in the South his country had the strongest claims upon him for the evercise of a conservative influence. Honored and petled by the North far beyond his peers, of arge and travelled experience among us, even lo our furthest eastern boundary (only some seven years ago), he was welcomed by warm hearts, and the most respectful demonstrations, for which he then seemed to be duiv grateful He knew that the sections were not enemies He knew that the large soul of the North loved he South, and was proud of the South; that it vas willing to forgive its fiery temper, to overestimate the eloquence, mind, and valor of its sons, aud, much as it objected to slavery, as a vice lu our political economy, still that he

North sicod ready to protect its guaranties. Davis is now arrested on an accusation of purder\_of murder in the direct decree And ere our pen falters in the discharge of what is due to him as a historical example, for Heiven forbid that our infinence should help to excite prejudice against a man locked in the strong ron of the criminal law. As Davis, the alleged onspirator against the lives of men, his case hould be judged of temperately, and with al ou prejudices cast into the scale in his favor. Like e humblest man, he is to be deemed innecent until proven beyond a rational doubt to be guilty; for the law bends not to the uncertain tempers and wavering prejudices of men. It is nens sine affectu, mind without passion, "vilt ten reason, yet retaining some measure of the apon the question of his guilt or innocence should forget that Jefferson Davis was ever conected with any other issue. In this regard he should be lost sight of as the rebel chief he should and must be tried, and punished or acmitted, as an individual, and upon the profs involved in the specific charge; otherwise the tain of blood will be upon our hands and on that page in our history wherein the grave Muse should record the highest evidence of onr Christianity, firmness, impartiality, and moderation. If the accused were now a defendant on an arraigement for treason, then the political

arings of the rebellion would properly come up for discussion. But the fact of his arrest, as a fugitive, with is little sound, deserted and betraved by his former friends, clinging to the wreck of the reeilion like him who tesses upou the devouring waves of the inexorable ocean on a frail plant -this fact is indeed worthy of contemplation. Here history fearfully repeats Itself. Here is au xample of wicked ambition that will go down to the end of time, side by side with the story of he revolt of the fallen angel. Even as Satan might have looked up from the infernal pit to escrene, secure, and powerful Heaven which he sought to violate, so may Jefferson Davis now conjemplate his estate, and contrast it with that of the mighty nation whose peace he invaded, and whose life he sought. And so he must descend into history-and the fault is his and his only: for the insurrection was built upon bad ambi ion and the war was begun by the South. The rebellion had no excuse; there was no vital issue between the sections which conid not have been peacefully adjusted, on moral and statesmanlike and acceptable grounds Our Government was benevolent, elastic, paternal, fraternal, and the sections were so blended and united by the Almighty as to render violent separation and national life lncompatible. It was a foul deed; and it will go to the remotest generations as an attempt at par cide, as assassination, as a desperate and ploody violence, infamous in aim and impotent in effort, since the end must have been resecn even from the beginning. In an enarged sense it has been simply a huge crim for our kind Government, like the meek and ving Duncau, stood more like an unarmed mest in the house of its friends than as a ower with offensive trappings of authority. Even the Southern lives that have been lost in

earth, to invoke us to make the Republic im nortal by impressing the bloody lesson of this war; to make it immortal by riveting the hearts of the sections together; to make it immorta by teaching our people forever to avoid excess ses of party, and by frowning down the adroit lemagogues by whom we have been so cursed. O, that deathless LOVE may spring up and bear

The rolls contain the names of about 37,030 licers and men, who were paroled at the time the capitulation. 'Stephen Colwell, of Palladelp'da, has been evise the internal revenue laws.

The lind member of the commune, which me from the Upper Mississippi Valley, which is 1860 had one-third the population of the conduced nearly one-half the agri Uniou, and produced nearly one-half the agricular products of the country.

The grand review of the army will begin here Michian, and is expected to continue Tue-y and Wedneeday. Gen. Sheridan command i Tueccay and Gen. Sherman on Wednesday an. Grant and the President will occupy a pe lon yet to be designated while the armies are

using in review. There is no truth in the report that Jeff Davis ill be tried immediately upon his arrivat, no that he will be tried by a mulitary commission I state upon high authority that Davis will list be tried for treason before a civil court, and the court will take a reasonable time for the

ition of the case.

ral Sigel has entered into partnership

/m. Schnaeffer in the publication of the with Wm. Schnaeffer in the publication of the Baltimore Daily Wecker.

The artest of Gov. Brown. of Georgia, Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, and the reward offered for Gov. Smith, of Virginia, together with s believed to be in pursuance of the rea I the Government to arrest and punish all the prominent leaders in the rebellion. NEW YORK, May 18.

The Herald's Washington special says the question which has long been agitated, as to who is responsible for the cruel treatment of onr prisoners coulined in the Libby, and other prisners in the South, may now be considered as effultely settled, through no less a person than x-rebel Scuator Foote.

It appears that Mr. Foote was a member of the committees on the part of the Senate to ex-amire into the treatment of the prisoners, and the reports of their harshusage and starvation.

ils story as told by his own relatives shows:

ceper intention than has been generally sup-weed, and lastens upon Jeff Davis and his Cabi let a crime both startling and appalling in its Mr. Foote, it is said, states that the investi Mr. Foote, it is said, states that the investi-ation showed conclusive evidence that it was relded in the Cabinet meeting to reduce the tions served out to the prisoners, that it loudd weaken their constitution in connection ith the confluement, that it would destroy term as soldiers and make them, when ex-

m as sources and hand agent, anged, worthless, counter Foote determined to report these is to the Senate, but the balance of the comittee over-ruled him and suppressed the facts, informant further states that it was on this int that the quarrel between Davis and Foote the state which resulted in the latter ke ont afresh, which resulted in the latter aving Richmond and seeking some seques-red spot where such horrid deeds were not Here, then, is the evidence conclusive of the ilt of Jeff Davis and his associates in the dia-

clical deed of starving our prisoners—a deed hich makes the most stoical person shudder Men who will coolly and deliberately plan a eme like that will conspire to assassinate sidebt, or any other person. It is a fittle uei that the authors of such deeds should e ir career in a cowardly manner, dressed in tiroats. No wouder Jeff Davis' cloven foot vesled who he was.

NEW YORK, May 18. One of the Herald's correspondents, writing from Gen. Klipatrick's cavalry camp near Lexurgton, N. C., says the planters of the surgion, N. C., says the planters of the surgion ding country are greatly troubled regarding an anticipated soarcity of hands to perform the necessary agricultural labor, and they delign visiting the North to procure Isborers. They say that the negroes, now that they are free, are unreliable, and that the poor whites of the State are too lazy to work. The dissolution of the rebel armies threw loose upon North Carolina, as well as other States, thousands of arolina, as well as other States, thou disorderly characters, who roamed through the onntry, plandering from friends and foes in-scriminately, and causing a reign of terror d snarchy.

This condition of affairs has been to a great

xtent terminated by the judicious distribution it various points through the State of detach-ents of national troops.

The Tribune's despatch from Raleigh, dated e 12th, says: The number of Johnst the 12th, says: The number of Johnston which were paroled at Greensboro he swelled by the addition of a large power of the swelled by the addition of a large power whelor's command, and others recember of the swelled at North Carolina, an amounts to 36,971, among those are to general officers.

mpressed with the conviction as I am. I believe we have means at our command, it promptly appropriated and energetically applied, to demoralize the Northern people in a cery short time. For the purpose of eatisfying your minds on the subject, I respectfully but assessly request that you will have an interslew with Gen. Harris, formerly member of Congress from Missouri, who, I think, is able, by conclusive proofs, to convince you that what have suggested is perfectly fensible and prac-Cincinnati, May 18.

Despatches from Nashville say that the rebel leaders Gatewood and Champ Ferguson are committing great depredations on defenceless per pic in East Tennessee. Large numbers of paroled prisoners from Lee's and Johnston's armies, are travelling through the country, robbing and plandering

Washington, May 17. A General Order has been issued from the War Department as follows: All forces of the curmy east of the Mississippi river having bean duly entrendered by their commanders to the amy of the United States, under agreements of parcie and dishandment, and there being now no authorized troops of the enemy east of the Misslashjr fiver, it is ordered that from and af-ter the 1st day of June, 1885, any and all such ons found in arms against the United States or who may commit acts of hostility ago cust of the Mississippi river, will be regarded as gue illas and punished with death. The strict enforcement and execution of this

clally enjoined upon commanders tates forces within the territorial of United States forces within the territorial limits to which it applies.
According to an order of the War Department, the Adjutant General has been directed to commence mustering honorably out of the service all general field and staff officers who are unachanged and whose services are no longer ceeded.

The Tribure's Washington special says the resident's lorthcoming amnesty proclamation already in type, and the proof sheets have seen under consideration for several days by Cablret. It is understood that it will proffer the oath allegiance to all who have bel amics up to a certain grade, and, when on It is also said that the full s

ly expected. Au officer from Fortress Monroe states that regarations are making there for confiding e required for trial here.

The Herald's Panama correspondent makes the important announcement that the Givernment of Columbia has not only ratified the new slipulations with the Panama Railroad Company, guaracteeing that corporation the perpetual proprietorchip of its road, but has concluded a treaty with the agents of our Givernment which grants to the United States in perpetuity the exclusive privilege of transporting military and naval stores over the line. As an equivalet if r. this important concession, our Givern-HARRISBURG, PA, May 18 Gov. Brown, of Geo gia, pussed though this city for Weshington this moving.

It is reported Jeff Davis will also soon pass through here for a like destination.

The camps for mustering out the troops of the central section of the State will be located in York or Cumberland countles. let f. r. bis important concession, our Govern-ment is to guarantee the sovereignty of Colum-bia over the lethmus of Panama, and the secur-ity of the mansit route against all other foreign The Times' Washington special says: Gov. The Times' Washington special says: Gov. Wells, Dr. Hugh Keunedy, and Dr. Coleman, of Louisiana, archere. They have come with the intention of procuring the displacement of Geteral Banks. Their cause of complaint being his removal of Dr. Kennedy from the Mayoralty of New Orleans, to which he had been appointed during the absence of General Banks. [Special Despatch to the Louisville Journa!.]

Chicago. May 18.

A terrible explosion occurred on Weduesday
n the blowing up of a tog in Chicago, whereby
one man was lustantly kitled, two wounded, and
three dangerously cealded.
A desperado named Kelly drugged a dis-

charged Government employe yesterday, then dragged him to an out house, and robbed him of two hundred and sixty dollars. The robber was arrested, and is now in juli.

The revelations in the case of the murder of Brewrel, the showman, by Mrs. Mary Jane White alias Jennie Boydenton, in the pest-house in this city, where she was matron at the time, are disclosing some terribly revolting facts by which some prominent officials are implicated. A brutal murder was committed on Wednes-

New York, May 18. The Commercial's Washington special says The Commercial's Washington special says:

James L. Brady, one of the commissioners
appeinted to investigate the charges of corruption in New Orleans, has arrived here, and his
report will show a sad condition of affairs in
that city. Some high names are implicated.

The Post's special says: It is known that Emperor Maximilian and the rebel Kirby Smith
have recently been in negotistions, and it is no
longer expected Smith will surrender without
further fighting.

Mrs. Surrat: seems to be breaking down, and
O'Laughlin seems hardly able to hold his head
up since the production of evidence which implicates him.

The petition circulated among the colored
people of North Carolins, to be presented to
President Johnson, after referring to President
Lincoln's proverbial kindness, asks that the
elective franchise be extended to them, saying
they cannot see the justice of denving that privace

hey caunct see the justice of denving that privilege to those who have been fighting for the country, while it is freely given to men who have just returned from four years' fighting against it. They call attention to the fact that, up to 1835, free colored men voted without detiment to interest.

A special Washington despatch

ecent changes made by Gen. Banks in New Or judicious, and they are heartily commended NEW ORLEANS, May 13, via CAIRO 18. rals Canby and Osterhaus arrived fro oblie vesterday.

The paroled officers and men of Taylor's

army are overruning Mobile.

Thirteen steamers, the rebel ram Nashville and the gunooat Morgan have arrived from the be able to get down the river, as they are above Demopolie, and the river is falling

Gideon J. Pillow was captured near Selma,

The steamboat Minnehaha and the tughoa Allyn were burned at the levee last night some of the shipping was injured. e Mississippi river bas forced the levees, now covers the immense area from Red

eiretate Lim in comm

The Commercial's Nashville despatch says there is a prospect of conflict between the judicial and executive powers in Tennesces. Gov. Brownlow, as special agent of the Treasury Department, acting nucler written orders from that Department, had rented out some abandoned property relonging to distoyal persons who were in the Southern Confederacy.

Judge Tiligs, at a preceding term of the Court, ordered a tenant of the Treasury department to be disposersed of a farm which he had rented from Brownlow, and the processy restored to the owner. CAIRO May 18.

on enforced the contract and Julies Gen. Tillson, on on the contract and one of the contra

decidedly from the President and some of his

licences in regard to the proper course to be usued in restoring the rebollions States to eir status in the Union. He is supported by east least, and perhaps by two, of the Cabin, the the others side with the President. The question of negro suffrage is the great middle, block in the way of harmony. There reason to believe that the President is dishipped to take the restonability of extending

CONCERNANT MAY 10

The N. O. Pel a of the 13th and a gentleman

lity as Duke of the French proving al of France.
An immense amount of hav was burned at

WASHINGTON, Way 19. The witnesses for the defeuce we The witnesses for the defence were to day dis-duced till Monday. About twenty have been tus for rummored. The United States have robably three more witnesses to eximine, and a effort will be made to conclude the testimo-y for the procentian to more witnesses.

arret bag on the 17th, and found therein a piece of rope eighty-one feet long After recess Mr. Rosch was recalled and iden-Howard was intending to march the right wing of Sherman's army through Richmond, he tele-graphed General Howard that he should not termit it, and his guards would be instructed to hard the received tified the rope found in Spangler's sack NEW YORK May 10

The Commercial's Washington special savs: Secretary Seward to day visited the State Desartment. He entered upon his duties at once. The order for the transportation of Jeff Davis w water, instead of land, will prevent a greatical of misplaced sympathy, and buffle plots for the rescene

ony.

One of our officers writes from Richmond, der date of the 12th last, that a fellow officer plied to a Brigadiar General commanding

the city than Union men The following testimony has just been elected y the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and in furnished by them for publication. Testimony of General Meade—You have been

for that reason I desire your answer to these questions. In what manner has Mr. Stanton, secretary of War, berformed his duties in re-gard to the supply of the army and support of gard to the supply of the army and support of the miltary operations under your charge? Answer—So far as my knowledge extends, and I have had many relations with the War Department, I can most cheerfully say that everything that I have required, or that I thought ought to be done, has been promptly attended to by Mr. Stanton, as the head of the War Deratment.

ments, the first being Hon. A. S. Oltham, Richmond, February 12, 1865, in relation to the class and means of burning the enemy's shipis department?
At wer—I consider the department has been unducted with very great solitie. There may have been some matters in which I may have liftered with Mr. Stanton, and might have critired his operations.

Questi: n—Speak of the general management

with great ability.

Testimony of Lt Gen. Grant—You have been Lieutenant General con manding for a year past

nd more?
Answer—Yes, sir. Question—I wish you to place upon record your answers to the following questions: In what manner has Mr. Stanion performed his duties in the supply of the armies and the support of military operations under your charge? Answer—Admirably. I think there has been no complaint in that respect; that he, general complaint So far as he is concerned. I don't think there has been any ground for complaint a that respect Question—Has there been any minunderstanding with regard to the conduct of the wir, in any particular, between you and the Secretary of War, since you have been in command? Answer—Never any expressed. I never had any reason to find fault with his conduct. He has always seemed entisted with what I did,

has always seemed catheded with what I did, and has heartily co-operated with me.

man's dress, but with a man's boots in plain BALTIMORE, May 19.

time when we least dream of it, therefore, lets stand by our leaders, and all will be well."

A number of bounty-jumpers and brokers, caught by Colonel Baker, at Hobokee, a few weeks ago, and who were subsequently locked upthere, were released yesterday. Some of the bounty-jumpers are on parole.

The Poet's Washington special saws: A delagation of Methodist clergymen visited President Johnson to-day. Blabop Simpson delivered the address, which was responded to by the President.

WASHINGTON, May 19.

who was suspended from his duties by Setary Chase, has after examination by Solitary Chase, has after examination by Solit Jordan, nucler the charges made against his been honorably exonerated from blame, and stored to his former post in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The versels of the Para-It is stated that Arsistant Secretary Dond has determined to resign his position in the War Office, and that Major Eckert, long superintendent of the military telegraph, is named as his successor. It is further understood that Predident Johnson's forthcoming proclamation will be in reality a withdrawal of the unconditional amnesty which Mr. Lincoln proffered, and the substitution of an offer of annesty on certain conditions, to repentant rebels below the rank of Brigadier-General, the terms of pardon being much more definite, and the amnesty narrower in its scope.

It is announced that all rebels who have been in the civil rervice of the Jeff Davis Government, whether at home or abroad, are to be added to the classes expelled from the new amnesty. Davis, formerly chief of Requisition Bureau,

esteamer John Brooks arrived from City to-day with a large lot of machinery,

Washington, April 19.
Both Lieutenant-General Grant and Major al Meade have testified to the effic hr. Stanton in the management of the Department, the former saving that Mr. S ten had never interfered with his duties, n

rult forever, rooted in the graves of the brave fellows, North and South, who have been sac lificed in this rebellion! And surely our decendants will never forget the valor of the

AMERICAN SOLDIERS, as displayed on both sides in this our first, and as we devoutly believe, last ivil war. Thus do we turn from the Past: thus do we hall the FUTURE. A Richmond correspondent of the Philadel-A Richmond correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says: "I have feit it incumbent upon me, on one or two occasions, to call the attention of the public to the fact that the Richmond press is under the control of the same men who managed it during the war, and before the war, when it was filled with theree appeals against the national lile. There is not one single man publishing a newspaper in Richmud who was not identified with the rebellion as a supporter, and most of them instigators. With one single exception, all the editors are in the category."

them a chance to repair the mischief they have done? Wouldn't you allow them to become loyal? Would you give them no "space for repentance?' Or would you do all lu your power o keep them disloyal? Manifestly, there is business for the fool killer vet. The infinence of the Richmond editors and publishers has been great. If, accepting as final the issue of battle, they now return to their lovalty and throw the whole weight of their luftnence, the full measure of their power, heartily and unre ervedly into the scale of the restored Union, and battle for order and harmony and peace and unity as strongly as they contended for disnnion and war, is there any real lover of his untry who is unwilling they should thus act? We don't believe however that the leading cession editors of Richmond are now connectd with the press there, or that they are writing n favor of the Union. Daniel, we understand. s dead. Pollard has announced that he shall take no further part in political discussions even if he has a chance to. Pleasants of the Disratch, was hardly a secessionist, though of ourse he was compelled to lean towards the "Confederacy." And John Mitchel is probably not in Richmond. If he will ouit the country,

Well, suppose they are? Wo: 12 vor

cre, that he ought now to go and hi ie or hang imsel!-it doesn't matter much which. ISHAN G. ILARRIS .- This notorious chap once ernor of Tennessee, we learn, was exptured at Marietta, Georgia, a few days ago, in Rurante delicto, a lady well known in this city being with him at the time. Harris was found where Governor Brownlow predicted he would

nd goback where,he came from, it will be a goo

iddance, and we will agree to give him a part

ng-kick. He has succeeded so splendidly as a

ion breaker, first in his own country and then

of If the time isn't at hand when every gue rilla captured will be hung, the rope-walks had betler wind up business and grapevines stop growing. At Irish wakes, the drunken guests often

ght over the corpse as noisily as Chicago and

Springfeld lately did over the dead body of Mr.

The guerillas seem now more anxlous to riender than our military authorities are to ave them do so. Jeff Davis put on the petilcoat, and his ters wouldn't tolerate "the deep damuation

f its taking of " President Johnson voted for John C. echipridge in 1860, and would like to haug im in 1865. gar Jeff Davis, in his petticoat, kept up the

d woman character to the last by sepiding like a termagent. er Gen. Sherman, iu a recent letter, exesses perfect confidence in the country. The intry reciprocates

If the Federal currency continues to go up little longer, it will strike gold. It is a poor abuse of terms to call us an politiculst, but we scorn to be a slave to slavery. generally. Gen. Carl Schnrz has resigned, and the

onntry is resigned to the resignation. President Johnson is in excellent heaith. is said to be all due to the water cure. A man in rage is very likely to commit an outrage.

The following is a copy of one of the Commission at Washington, sitting in trial upon the persons charged with complicity in the murder of Mr. Lincoln: DEAR LOUIS: The time has at last come that

we have all so wished for, and non you every-thing depends. As it was decided before you left, we were to cast lots. Accordingly we did so, and you are to be the Charlotte Corday of he nineteenth century. When you remember he tearlul, solemn yow that was taken by us, you will feel there is no drawback-Abe mus to rid the world of the monster. He says the blood of his gray-haired tather and his noble brother call upon him for revenge, and re venge he will have; if he cannot wreak he npon the fountain head, he will npon some of the blood thirsty Generals Butier would suit him. As our plans were all concocted and well arranged we separated, and as I am writing-on my way to Detroit-I will only say that all rests upon you. You know where to find your friends. Your disguises are so perfect and complete that without one knew your face, no police telegraphic de-patch would eatch you. The English gentleman. Harcourt, must not act hastily. Remember, he has ten days. Strike for your home, strike for your country, bide your time, but strike snre. Get introduced, congratulate him, listen to his stories; not many more will the brute tell to earthly friends. Do anything but fail, and meet us at the appointed place within the fortright. Enclose this note together with one of poor Leenea. I will give the reason lor this when we meet. Return by Johnson. I wish I could go to you, but duty calls me to the West, you will probably hear from me in Washington. Sanders is doing us no good in Canada.

Believe me, your brother in love. and complete that without one knew your face

no good in Canada.

Believe me, your brother in love.

CHARLES SELBY. Surrender of Jeff Thomp.on — Particu-ans of the Affair —From the Provost Mar-hal General's office we learn the following particulars of the surrender of Jeff Thompson,

sted that he owned the 'cattle or

who once boasted that he owned the 'cattle on a thousand hills:'

Two weeks ago lost Saturday, Llentenant-Colonel Dayls, Assistant Provost Marshal, and Captain J. F. Bennett, of the staff of Major-General Dodge, received orders from that General to proceed to Cape Girardeau, where an escort would be in waiting to escort them to Chalk Bluffs, Mo.

At Cape Girardeau Llentenant-Colonel Hines was found ready with two hundred of the 17th Illinois cavalry, to escort the flag of true and messengers to Chalk Bluffs. The day after the party left the Cape, two hundred more men of the same regiment, with a section of artillery, followed the escort party. With the exception that the messengers and escort were nearly esten up by musquiltos, nothing occurred worthy

numbering three hundred men, under com-Deniphan, so as to be prepared for emergen-cles. They encountered no opposition, but arrived at Doniphan, Ripley county, Missouri,

strangement in regard to civil matters, but was cut short by Colonel Davis and Captain Bonnett, with the answer that they had nothing to do with such matters. Thompson remarked that, although Lee had surrendered, he did not constitute the Confederate carries had been absorbed. ider the Confederate cause had been abandoned for as long as Jeff Davis was free the Confed ate soldiers would rally to his standard, and ey would yet establish a separate government. ply reason he (Thompson) would consent

that the intercapers and early worthy of note until the banks of the St. François river were reached, and Lieutenaut Colonel Davis, Captain Bennett, and the escort of cavalry encomped at Chalk Bluffs, Mo. Another detachment of cavairy, the 7th Kan-

about the time the messenger or flag of truce party arrived at Chalk Bluffs. about the time the messenger of mag of stace party arrived at Chalk Bluffs.

Upon reaching the bluff it was ascertained that Gen. Thompson had gone south to meet another flag of tunes from Gen. Reynolds, commanding the Department of the Arkansas. Lieut. Col. Davis and Capt. Bennett remained at Chalk Bluffs, but a flag of truce, with an escort, proceeded on until they reached Harrisburg, where they found Jeff Thompson. That General, npon being informed that messengers from Gen. Dodge awaited his return to Chalk Bluffs, returned to that point, and held a long conference with Col. Davis and Capt. Bennett. These gentlemen offered the same terms to Jeff conference with Col. Davis and Capt. Bennett. These gentlemen offered the same terms to Jeff Thompson and his men that had been offered by Lieut.-Gen. Grant to Gen. Robt. Lee, and they were accepted. The final surrender and rettlement will be made May 25th, at Wittsburg, Missouri. on the St. Francis river, and at Jacksonport, Arkansas, on the White river, on the 5th of June.

Jeff Thompson at first desired to make some strangement in regard to civil matters, but was

let were storving, and his men were now

this had attempt seem to cry out from the among those in jower .- Missouri Democrat.

Orders have been issued by the Q. M Where, of Gen. Schooleld's staff, arrive

om thirty to fifty miles in width. The suffer g and destruction of properts.

port to the present adi

The Memphis Argus has rellable in

The Post says it has information from a tracty file of the same that a note or despatch in cylheir was found in Booth's pocket. A paper in cy-pter had previously been found in Jeff Davis stores in Richmond. This paper was not sup-cosed to be of any importance. The one in

South's pecket was compared with it, and, base of it, was read. The note proves that Davi

In the subject of correspondence was pro-

The Tribune's Washington special save.
Within the last forty-five days thirty new dis-

to fill the offices of assessors

onference.
When General Halleck learned that General
loward was intending to march the right wing

orbid their passage over the pontoous. How-rd flanked Halleck by removing his guards and

Ryder's testimony.

Richword, Feb. 11 1865.

gents. I have seen enough of the effects that an te produced to satisfy me, that, in most

ses, without any danger to the parties en-ged and in others with but very slight dan-

we can first burn every vessel that leaves foreign ports from the United States. Sec-

, we can burn every transport that leaves harbor of New York or other ports with

Third, we can burn every trans

nboat on the Mississippi river, as wall

am not aloue lu this opinion, but man;

onclusive proofs, to convince you that what we suggested is perfectly feasible and practice. The deep interest I have for the suggested in the converse of the suggested in the sug

on of the importance of availing onrieives very element of defence, must be the ex-

e for writing you, and requesting you to !

the Gen. Harris to see you. It you should see recote, to be set, please sloully the time when will be convenient for you to see him.

On the back of the letter are the two indorse

reparations are in the hands of Professor

(Curlengh, and are known only to him.

Received February 17, 1865 - J. D.

the termination of elavery, which was admitted to have always been a drawback on the progres

of the State; and acquiescence of the people le announcement of President Johnson the

Sanks.
This step, which was absolutely necessary to

rapidly falling, met the hearty approval of all loyal clibens. From most authentic sources we learn that the efforts of these gentlemen against Gen. Banks have been fruitless. Conti-

dence of the Administration in the patriotism and ability of the Commander of the Department of the Gulf remains unchanged.

and ability of the Commander of the Department of the Gulf remains unchanged.

The Tribune's special has the following: Gov. Pierpont of Virginia purposes to leave Alexandria Wednesday, accompanied by the other State officers and his family, with the archives of the Government, in a special boat, and to proceed to Richmond as the capitol of the Commonwealth.

onwealth.
The Executive Mancion, recently vacated by

The Executive Managon, recently vacated by Extra Bibly Smith, is being put in order for his recption. The loval people of Richmond are preparing to give the Governor a cordial public welcome.

General Sheridan has been assigned to an im-

portant department command in the West—uo, et announced—and his old staff starts for it to morrow.

The cavalry will remain here and take part

the greet review next week.

Gen. Grant was in consultation with him

is morning. Gen. Merritt, of the cavalry, has been ap-

om the 9th of April.
All the effects of Mrs. Lincoln are boxed and

rected to Chicogo. The family take their de-arture on Monday evening for the same place. It is stated that Arsistant Secretary Dond has

The Herald's special has the following: The

ne nersitus recens rebel Governor Brown, of Georgia, reached hington vesterday, under grand, and was sed in the Old Capitol Prison.

Major-General-hip, to date

save the city from disloyal men, into whether hands, under Mayor Kennedy's rule, it

I am, respectfully, your ob-

irg towns, &c.

onr cause in this struggle, with the con

W. S. OLDSIAM.

NEW YORK, May 19.

the subject that I was not fully prepa

anada for whom rewards have been offer

ly asserted Davis favored.

ve been ordered in Virginia, North (

tue officers have been at

collection of revenue from these late

icts for the collect

at stituting his own.

nouncing the men whose representations can en-the removal of Geo. Meredith from the com-mand of this district, stamping them as un rthy of belief, and the worst enemies of the blon cause, and urging President Johnson to

utions were also passed giving carnes dar meetings are being held throughout

The Memphis Argus has reliable information that the rebel Gen Forrest was killed at Park-ville, Ala., on the 13th inst., by four of his own men, to avenge the death of six of their comrades, who were ordered to be shot by Forrest the day before for exciting over the news of Johnston's surrender, which Forrest didn't be-lieve.

lovernor Brownlow. Judge Triez is under-tood to be hestlie to the confection laws.

A despetch from Reseau Gr., says that Jeff bryls arrived at Maron on Monday, and was sent to Augusta with a strong guard. From hence he will be taken to Fortress Mouroe via

cently from Havana cars ex Senator Gwin i cere, and has shown indubitable evidence of a cession of Sonora to France by Maximi This gentleman was also shown Gwin's patent

New York. May 19.

The Post says: Much excitement was cause to Brooklyn by the arrest of a cartum fordunging, in a vacant lot, a load of rags, said to have been imported from Russia, and which emitted a foul steach.

The Tribune's Washington special correspondent has seen the forthcoming report of the Cemmittee on the Conduct of the War. He says the testimony on the Red river campaign is of a character most demaging to any military. New York, May 13.
The following is the full letter mentioned is RICHNOND, Feb. 11 1865.

reellency J. fferson Davis, President C. S. A
en Senator Johnson and myself waite from you some days since in relation to the a character most demaging to any maitar ilm to have been guilty of a mercenary motive ither for himself or others, cotton speculators, several Butler, in the Fort Fisher affair, is subtantially vindicated. General Burnside is ex-nerated in the Petersburg mine failure, which sattributed to lack of confidence on the parsuply as objections to the scheme. First, combustible material consists of several preparations, and not one alone, and can be used without exposing the party using them to the least danger of detection. The preparations are not in the hands of Mr. Danlet, but are in the hands of Mr. Danlet, but are in the hands of Professor Macullongh, and are known but to him and one other party.

As I understand the second, there is no necessity for sending persons in the military service into the enemy's country, but the work may be done by agents, and, is most cases, by persons ignorant of the facts, and therefore innocent agents. I have seen enough of the affects that ot General Meade. The failure to ca leade, is attributed to the same weakness. The assacre of Cheyenne Indians in Colorado Tercry, by Colonel Chivington, is known to a british off. my, after the battle of Getty tery, by Colonel Chivington, is known to have

is rescue.

The letters found upon Booth's body will con-ditable the most thinking portion of the testi-

n can't have his house; he was a classmate of he at West Point." The officials of tae late av swagger about the streets, sneering at ion officers. There appears to be more robels

the army almost since the war commenced ad have had intimate connectim with or newledge of the Army of the Potomac, and

Question-What do you say of the talent or

One party asks the President to have an interview with Gen. Harris, formerly from Missouri, on the subject of the Secretary of State and levra what plan he has for overcoming the difficulty becausions. The Herald's Raieigh correspondent save: A large meeting of North Caroliulans, tw take ac-tion for the restoration of the Government, and

to restoce order in their State, was held at Baleigh on the 11th instant.

Speeches were made by a number of prominent citizens and a series of resolutions quantum of the property adopted, in all of which were expressed their joy over the downfull of the re-selion and their return to the fold of the Union and the protection of the old flag; satisfaction at the termination of slavery, which was admitted

treason must be punished. At night there was a general illumination and a large Union pro-The Herald's Panama correspondent makes San Francisco, May 19.
Arrests are being made of treasonable bawlers and those who rejoice over the assassination.
Jeff Davis was hung in efficy this morning by the loyal men. The figure appears in

The American has a special Amapolle des-catch announcing the arrival of a transport from Ferrandina, Florida, bringing thirty-eight rebel (ffleers, including Colonel Brockinridge, who was very indignant at not being allowed to land. NEW YORK, May 19.

The World's Washington special says: It is rumored that Maximilian and Kirby Smith have negotiated an alliance. Our Government is clessly watching the movements in that quarter. The same special says: The Maxican emigration agents have abandoned the avstem of newspaper advertisements and recruiting officers, and have substituted a system of silent organizations all over the country.

The Houston Telegraph of the 25th uit, publishes a speech of Gen. Magrader saw nothing discouraging in Lee's surrender, if the people of Trans-Mississippi would keep up detormination to fight. He closed by saving, "Come what may, I shall stand by my country and never be a slave to Yankee power. I had rather be a Camanche Indian chief than bow my knee to Yankeedom. I will only add that we have neighbors near at hand. I don't feel at liberty to say any thing farther concersing matters at present, but it may be that we way have

Secretary Seward, for the first time since his attempted murder, went to the State Department to day, and gave andlence to one of the members of the French Legation.

The symptoms of F. W. Seward continue to income the symptoms of F. W. Seward continue to income.

Secretary of the Treasury.

The versels of the Potomac flottile, which the Government has no further use for, are arriving at the vard. Their stores are being removed, and their crews transferred to other vessels.

The right wing of Sherman's army is expected to arrive at Alexandria to day. The 14th and 20th corps, under General Slocum, arrived at Alexandria y esterday.

Thesteamer leads to the the contract of the statement leads to th

y. It was combilees the intention of the oren them into North Carolina, as they il directed to the Department of North Car

count General in the rebel tervis a. e Cabinet have yet under consideration the on several important details in connection with Recretary Stanton is understood to differ very always hearthly co-operated with

sder hadn't heard at that time that Rhett ding to Hardee—is the worst-whipped to keep up his own and the courage llowers till he can get out of harm's and as much cotton as possible into Mevilowing he can revive the dving embers of tion, cause the flickering fires of Revoluto burst out into a fiercer, redder glow than through an "alliance" with Maximilian and were should understand him as referring. ce, for the least bit of common sense, it is it to corceive how they can believe that is any chance left them of success with or | urge the repeal of the expatriation law are eager it the help of Maximilian or of any other In view of the lessons which the struggle aght and of the results of it east of the August election. We have found, npon careful ory probable or possible seems too absurd. rotic and ridiculous to be entertained. But not apply the usual tests which obtain he affaire of men to the leaders of the late t, or perhaps to the corporal's guard yet of their followers in the extreme South-Didn't they religiously (!) believe one the Legislature. Dilin't they believe the latter all cow from the Androecoggin to the Rocky ins, and themselves the only hts of chivalry and rights alive? And n't they certain, as certain as that they, bivalry, were born to rule, that the war n't last a year before the said Yankees ently cave, and beg the horor of the the hats and canes of the redoubtable ions of State omnipotence, the true and authorized, orthodox expounders of the and inalianable right of the minority to

he time being, and the mirage—though it resent something real-over the plains and the valleys of Mexico foom up most conspicuous and fascinating object march, march, march of our destiny has towards the setting oun, and it may be lence are inscrutable. It may be that re to give law and order and freedom and res. That may be our mission. And llian and his friends may strangely be ents designed to aid us in accomplish-

more than more "sound and fury sig-

nothing," anything in the "help" and

I to, the Southwest will soon become the

will be almost lost sight of and forgotte

re of all eyes. Jeff Davis and the assas-

no quarrel with anybody if it can be honvoided. To borrow a royal phrase with d changed, the Republic is Peace. But it s through various agencies and media, t has cometimes to be, through the force etances, war, war of the most terrible plating character. This is not its natu lition; it is only a means to an end. If mented as to interfere in our affairs and apt to raise up the dead and putrid carconsent, it has now been consigned ereed, and should seek to galvanize to new life, to reinvest it with the attributes edom as would make the country subhough it might still remain Mexican

We would rather avoid a bloody war with Britain, even if she refuse to make insity for the destruction of our commerce piratical versels she has set affoat during last three years. We can, if we choose, a bloodless tariff war upon her that will soon bring her to her censes. Montreal is epending a million of dollars

nces against a prospective invasion of from the United States. Please, Messrs. make your fortifications as strong as . We may have use for them. We hope that some talented artist will saw. The provision on the point of taxation us a representation of a big, burly chap in

cats, standing in military boots, and law at this time would be extremely injudising a bowie-knife a foot and a half cious. We should "like the picture." irable thing to have on hand a little lightning. Well, he seems to have a

ongue, but we guess there isn't much g about it. It is said that sudden four can turn the black to white. But in Jeff Davis we first instance of its turning a man to a

If Jeff Davis were set down in the play erry Wives of Windsor, what a tremen-

me he would have. Veff Davis had an adventure in pettic

was none to deliver him. The whole ulted in an abortion.

shes the following extract from a pricounsel or witness in behalf of the Judge. er written by a young officer on the As far as circumstances will possibly allow, of the ablest Confederate Generals, le will be permitted all the advantages one of the most active in the war now of a fair adjudication of his case. The best The letter was addressed, says the iriends of the Judge feel that he has done them, al to a friend in Massachusetts, with as well as himself, great injustice in this matter. since his capture and confinement at They say that he should either have tendered island, he has been in correspon- his resignation or appeared in person to con-The writer is said to be a young man of front his accusers. He has done neither, and ducation and deci i m of character, and the Legislature will be compelled to proceed towe no doubt that the sentiments he admorrow with the investigation of his case as re those of the best men of the South'.

presented by the Legislative Committee. We ill exert a powerfui influence in "restorpeace, and prosperity to that section chances at present indicate that he will be " The extract, as given, reads as JOHNSON'S ISLAND, April 23, 1865 chas at length arrived when every me has at length arrived whom countern man may, without any a counterners, come forward and gir tol. Major-General Palmer, now here, will be present to address the andience, when he will

I think it the duly of every good man his voice emphatically in favor of the ion of law and order in the shortest space of time. I think that those who, is arms against the old Government, trasted by principle and not by passion, now that their efforts have proved us-loy the same emergies in quieting the delements of popular isoling, and the ignorant and wavering to an hon-ort of the new regime. I shall express y opinious to my fellow prisoners when venicel, and endeavour to influence them to the State. Everybody is invited to attend the meeting. We are well assured that General l'aimer is determined, to the extent of his authority, to preserve the peace of Kentucky and sustain the efforts of loyal men to control the des-In regard to compensation for the slaves of loyal men, we feel some degree of safety in stating that when Kentucky shall fully determine her position on the slavery question, as new presented to the people, the commission 1863, to compensate for such slaves, will be appointed, and just compensation, therefore,

one government nor the setting up of but for the solution of two great que rat that of State rights; and, secondialavery. Both these have now be-to a perfect and final decision, and it expedient, nor do I feel incline e the decision which has bee

'y made.

'y made.

t think that we, either of the North or

should look with bitterness upon the

passion to the future, and the blood
been spit will not have been shed in

t will serve to cement our national platme, and shill leave prison a new man lyoung and hopeful of the future. I they were no respectors of age or sex. d wealth and prosperity. Yours, &c.

OUR FRANKFORT LETTER

FRANKPORT May 19 15 15 Since last writing, our attention has been called in an especial manner to the expatriation law, to repeal or modify which a leave has been granted in both Houses to introduce a bill. My wn reflections on the subject side i by consuitation with some of the best informed and most ment members of this Legislature have ad me to the conclusion, contrary to an opinion rmerly expressed, that the time has not ard when the repeal of the law should be ened. The law is on our statute books, and was meant to relieve the State from perils which its repeal would precipitate, and at this time, we are now convinced, it would be extremeis inindicious to risk the consequences which extinction of the law would give place to It is evident that certain combinations are in process in this State by which it is expected to ape Kentucky's internal policy through the dictation of men who are bitteriv hostile to the settled and irreversible measures which the Government deems essential to the permanent overthrow of all armed hostility to the Union. There is a semi-rebel party in Kentneky, and the leaders thereof entertain the purpose to steract, if possible, the rapid increase of popular favor toward the proposed Constituasi Amendment by removing all political disabilities from returned rebel soldiers, confident as they are that the elective franchise, in the hands of such men, will be used to the utmost extent to defeat the amendment in Kentucky, and also to keep alive that sectional Southern sentiment which, in coalition with extreme Northern fanaticism, produced rebellion and imperilled by war the existence of the nation itself. In other words, those who now to secure the cooperation of the soldiers of the late "Southern Contederacy" in the approaching consideration of the law since our arrival here. that our first construction of its provisions was 1.0t, in various particulars, the true one, and hat the measure was wisely designed to meet a danger of vital importance to the peace and security of the State. The bill to repeal will not, as we are well assured, receive the support of more than a corporal's guard in either branch of

purpose of the Union men of Kentneky to persecute nanecessarily those who have been in arms against the Government, and who may now and hereafter come back to resome their citizenship in the State. They do feel, however, the absointe importance of maintaining certain laws, and among them the act of expatriation, by which the blood-stained enemies of the State and nation can be denied the sacred prerogative of controlling our popular elections even before they have demonstrated their loyalty to the country. Surely, it would be supreme folly to take guns and swords from the hands of traitors only to substitute for them the ballot, a weapon that may be rendered equaliv as powerful as the former to destroy the peace and integrity of the Commonwealth In certain quarters, as we are informed, it has been already announced that the period is rapidly approaching when, if need be another volution, blood-red though it be, must be inangurated to overthrow the triumphs of principle and policy which the heroes of the nation any legislation here to enable the prospect phalanx of the now crushed rebellion?

erals to recruit the embryo ranks of the emrebellion by recruits from the broken The Senate has enacted Mr. Bruner's bill re aling the Militia law of the State, and the only concurrence of the House therein is now wanted to strike from Kentneky her great arm of internal defence. We admit that it might be indicious to amend or alter certain provisions of that law, removing, for instance, the heavy tax of five dollars on each militia man, as not provided, and adopting a more equitable mode hone that the Honse will not concur in the repeal. The repeal of the law would strike down our State military organization the absolute importance of which has been strenuously urged by Governor Bramiette and the people themselves. At no time has the necessity for an organization of the swe to which, by been consigned attentian of the statistic of paries organized under it and roady to be repetited the teatributes could only depend upon a Federal military force and safety of the great and safety of the great Fair to come off in Milwan-bee next menth for the purpose of raising fands to contain the firm destributes and safety of the Republic. When they shall be disorganized we must depend upon a Federal military force could only to preserve the peace and safety of the Republic. the execrations of nine-tenths of the persed with. There are now about forty comof American blood, American ideas, the Commonwealth, now, as will continue to be rican law and order, system, security, en. the case, so eminently imperilled by bands of mterprise, education, and love of peace guerilias in different portions of the State. It dom as would make the country sub. is very desirable that, as we approach the era of peace, the Federal soldiers shall be withdrawn from our limits, leaving the State militia me, and still be a separate, sovereign, and to protect and defend us. Il the law now existing shall be repealed it must be done over the veto of Governor Bramlette, who apprecistes the necessities of the State, and who will be forced, in the absence of

as stated at the moment by Hon. Joshua F.

Bell, belongs to the Quartermaster General's

Department; and if the Legislature now in-

tends to open the door for the consideration of

such claims, which by reason of ignorance, ac-

cicent, or intention, connected with the claims

themseives, cannot be made a good voucher in

he settlement of the State accounts with the

Federal Government, the financial sense of the body must be exercised so that two millions o

collars must be added to the military fund to

of the committee appointed last session to in-

vertigate the charges preferred against Hon.

Joshua F. Bullitt, and the resointions adopted

by the Legislature on Thursday in relation

thereto. We have no information as

would not pre-judge the accused, but the

Tuesday next there will be a Union meeting

in this city, to be keld, we presume, in the Capi-

coubtless say many things of vital importance

ized by the law of Congress of February,

As soon as Jeff Davis learned that the

But in the race that followed he was outstrip-

er Th four hing of a bowle linite by Jeff

Davis when he was captured was au t not iu

keeping at the time with his cloth

erais were surrounding him he stripped

X.

speedily addressed out of office.

will be then afforded.

yet as to the appearance here of either

The Journal has already published the report

meet the cases that may arise.

the Union are not forgotten.

It is rounored that a Mexican officer has arrived in this city, for the purpose of encouraging enigration to Mexico. Undonbtedly, a large portion of the discharged veterans would be trapted to go the land of the Monteznmas, under faverable anspiecs. It is to be hoped, however, that fillibusters and speculators will not be able to traffic in their blood and lives. Nearly all of the rebel privouers at Camp. Nearly all of the rebel privouers at Camp Donglas have taken the oath and gone to their respective homes A few stabborn once still hold ont, preferring a dungeou to liberty.

The damaging report given by Gen. Baldy Smith and James T. Brady, of the mistakes and blur derings of General Banks, during lals administration of deriver considerable c a State organization, to call upon the national sutherities for military protection against the marauding bands who for some time will infest our limits. We believe, however, from wi ich took place a few days ago, is said to re-cult from an interview between the gentlemen present indications, that the repealing act will heady named, the Secretary of War, and Pres be utterly defeated in the House. Before quit-Washington, May 20. ting the subject, however, we take the liberty of repeating what the Inspector-General of the State said to us vesterday in regard to the mi-

WASHINGTON, May 20.
The Court did not meet till 11 oclock, an sour later than usual. The reading of the testimoty of vesterday being very voluminous, was not completed till 2.15 oclock. litia iaw. Sald he: "Take it as a whole, and it is the most effective measure of the kind I ever An hour's recess having been taken for din-er, Assistant Secretary of War Mr. Dana was worn and identified the robel cipher arra might well be modified, but the repeal of the nent which he took from a room in Richm and On Monday the House passed a bill directing the payment of a military claim. This subject,

said it was the same. Some of the rebel ciphers of other parcies had fairen into his hands, and they were on the same principle, although the key-word may be different. The witness furnished a translation of the cipher dated October 18th.

It is to the effect: We again arge immediate advantages—to strain every nerve for victory. We now look apon the re-election of Lincoln as certain, and we need to walp the directing to prevent it; besides, with Lincoln cedected, and his armies victorious, we need not hope even for recognition, much the less help mentioned in our last. Holcombe will aplain this. Our friends shall be immediately set to work, as you direct. This cipher was in reply to one of the 9th. The correspondence was carried on between Richmond and Canada. Several rebel cipher despatches, which had ckert) for examination, some of which were erame as this, and worked on the same prin-Rebel despatches of the 13th and 19th ober were in his procession, and were

october 19, 1864.—Your letter of the 13th lest is at hand. There is yet time enough to colorize many veters before November. A liew will shortly be stricken here. It is not quite time. Gen. Longstreet is to attack Sherian without delay, and then move North as r practicable to the unprotected points. This will be made instead of the movement before continued. He will endeavor to assist the typublicans in the collection of their bailots. watchful and assist him.

Republicans in the collection of their bailots. Re watchful and assist him.

The original was sent to its address. The dipher of the 13th of October came from Canada, and went to Richmond. That of the 19th came from Richmond and went to Canada.

Gen. Hamilton testified that he was familiar with the writing of W. G. Oldham. A paper landed to him was testified to as being in Oldiam's hand writing. Hamilton also testified to being present when Oldham was elected a member of the rebel Congress by the Texas. It gislature, and had seen many documents in print introduced by Oldham into the rebel Sentite. I was formerly a member of Congress in m Texas. He identified the letter from Oldlam to Jeff Davis in relation to the plan for lurning the shipping, etc. He did not know the McCallough mentioned in the letter.

The Judge advocate stated that there was criven other witness he desired to examine to day. He was a very important witness, but tor some reason, as in other cause, it was not considered to be the best for the residence of the relation to the plan for large of the relation to the plan for lurning the shipping, etc. He did not know the McCallough mentioned in the letter. tor some reason, as in other cases, it was not cestrable that his evidence should be made pub-

The Court then adjourned till Monday FORTHESS MONROR, May 19.

FORTHESS MONROR, May 19.

Jeff Davis, with his family, staff officers, &c., espured in Georgia, ar fived here to day at 12 clock, from Hilton Head, S. C., in steamer Wm. H. Civde, convoyed by U. S. guntoat inscarca, Com. Frantey.

Col. Pritchard, of the Michigan cavatry, with a strong guard of his men, accompanied the rebel party on the steamer Ciyde northward to this piace, and on reaching here immediately integraphed to Washington for instructions regarding the orthogonal of his charge.

Lumors have been could all fiving about this attennoon to the effect that the steamer Civde ran in along close to the brack about 4 o'clock this evening and landed Davis and his service of the water hattery in order to escape the gaze of the curious.

The treatment that Jeff D vis, by pettl. coats, received from his captors, showed that

doubt that Joff Davis has been landed some of leval votes.

s understood that secessionists will be dis

There will be an imu

long, for the accommodation of the Lieutenant General, the heads of Departments, and the members of the diplomatic corps who may do

Gen. Sherman a rived here this afternoon

He is preparing a statement in reply to Mr. Statten's bulletin in regard to his alleged treaty with Gen. Johnston, giving all the lacts in regard to the negotiations, which his friends are couldent will completely exonorate him from all blame in that transaction.

t this city, commissioners appointed to ligate the civil and military administration

cent and Cabinet on Wednesday of this week and it is understood that one of the results of

Order statements is the removal of Banks frommand in that city, which is said to heleen ordered yesterday, and his enpercedure Sen. Carby, who is to be restricted to nur

ilson has commenced is uing rations to the edy in various parts of the country.

everal conferences regarding public matters tylace at Macon between Gen. Wilson and Brown, and the latter, as our readers have ady been informed, issued his proclamation

NEW YORK, May 20.

atling an extra session of the Legislature, but be General luformed him that it could not

est without special permission from Washin

The Tribune's Washington special says the Rev. Dr. Byer has obtained the lock of the Lib

A Prison for the use of the Northwestern San any and Soldiers' Home Fair. A complete assortment of the arms used in

the service, with many captured guns, will also be made up for the fair, and Secretary Stanton has promised the loan of Jeff Davis's crinoline. The Times' Washington special cays: John C. Breckinridge, Benjamin, Trenholm and Extra Billy Smith are shulking in the vicinity of Feinandens, Fla.

Camo, May 19.
General Forrest issued an address to his troop

on the 9th instant, announcing the surrender of Dick Taylor, and earnestly advised them to la

theerfully submit to the powers that be, gome and be good citizens, and nee their best

present summer will be larger than ever. Seven versels are already chartered in Liverpool, awaiting the arrival of emigrapts from differ-

side all feelings of animosity and reve

Gen. Canby, who is to be res

lo sity beyond a peradventure. In this pulwacated a room of casement inside the fort, for the accommodation of prisoners of state. The work on the casements, transferring hem into cells, for which they are admirably dapted, was at once commenced. The work as pregressed very fast. The casements, which week to witness the great initiary review. All the heid accommodations have already been taken in advance, and hotel proprietors are obliged to refuse hundreds of applications daily ace communicated oue with another, are not etimeticatly sealed with dry walls of brick.

Strong iron lors and other substantial arangements of a similar material incluse the such an opportunity to witness a display of Soun an opportunity to witness a display of military power the nation has never before district, and probably will not again during the present generation. A large platform is leing excited on the sidewalk in front of the White House, one hundred and twenty feet the general first the accommodation of the life. indows and doors complete, rendering futil y attempt at their rescue. A wide moat en

The New Orleans True Delta, of the 13th, as the following: A gentleman who has recently arrived in this city from Havana, informs s that he met Ex-Senator Gwin, of California that place, and was shown indubleable

us that he met Ex-Senator Gwin, of California, at that place, and was shown indubliable evidence that Sonora has been ceded to France hy Maximilian. Mr. G. also showed our informant, where veracity is beyond question, his patent of robbilty as Duke of the French province of Sonora, signed by the Emperor of the French and bearing the seal of France.

The Horald's Virginia correspondent says there is a great chance for No, thern emigrants to the Southern States Land that could not be bought for less than \$150 per acre, is now selling at \$2 sud \$2.50 per acre, Already there is a jean, with the aid of Northern capital, in course of preparation, whereby large cetates in Virginia will be cut up into small tracts, with a view to their cultivation by Northern farmers. The Evening Star, from New Oleans on the 13th, brings papers containing some Mexican New York, May 20.
The Herald's Washington despatch says the eport of Gen. Wm F. Smith and Jas. Brady, brings papers containing some Mexican when Colonel Towishioky went to attack the

tailitary matters, leaving civil affairs to the conat Gov. Wells.

Times's special says that all reports of aval by Gen. Banks are unfonuded. iberals at Nava the greater part of his eavalry exerted when ordered to charge. He fired on New York, May 2).
One of the Herald's correspondents with General Nelson's cavalry column, writing from Macon, gives us very interesting sketches of the present condition of effairs in Georgia—civil, nulliary, social, and personal nero with infantry, sud commenced retreating ut was amoushed and killed. The remainder his troops surrendered im iberals had marched within eight miles of iedras, Negras. Maximilian's native troops present condition of sffsirs in Georgia—civil, unitiary, social, and personal.

All the people nearly wherever the national troops are stationed profess to be good Unionists. They admit that they have been conquered, and have no desire for a continuance of the war. So great are the security and good order instituted in all places occupied by Gen. Wilson's forces that the citizens are load in praise of the favorable change from rebeliule. There is a great scarcity of food throughent the State. Starvation is imminent not only among the poor but among many of the rich, and some bread riots have occurred. General Wilson has commenced issuing retions to the annot be trusted.

A letter from Rio Grande City says: A new volution is breaking out on the troe Cortinas have joined their forces with Camargo, and are expected to attack Mata The steamer Constitution has arrived from

Anuapolis with five hundred paroled pr New York, May 20.

The Commercial's Washington special saves:
Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, has arrived
lete, and has been lodged in the Old Capitol The delegation of the loyal North Carolinians

have arrived, and had a consultation with the livested not to-day on the subject of the re-organization of that State. The sumesty proclamation has been finally etermined upon by the President, and will be The Tribune's Washington special says: The hole number of convalescent soldiers in the opplials here to be discharged with be fill sousand. Their papers are being made out a

Ast as possible.

New York, May 20.

The steamer Mississippi, from Key West the th has arrived. The Sand Key and Key West lights were not The Sand Key and Key West lights were not tigted, in consequence of the ram Stomewall being at Havana taking in ammunition, and being expected to come into Key West.

The Powhatan was sent over to Havana, also the Aries and Date, to keep the Stone-wall from comming out. Great excitement prevailed at Key West in regard to the matter.

Feinandena, Fla.

Sheridan has been sent in the direction of Texas. Kirby Smith, Magruder, & Co. will prebably soon make his acquaintance.

Gen. Sherman has sent his report to Gen. Grant. He goes very fully into his previons arrangement with Johnston, and argues his own case in his neual vigorous style.

Wm. Orton, Collector of the 6th District of Maryland has been appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenne, vice J. J. Lewis resigned Although Secretary Seward spent an hour at his office to-day, he is altogether too feeble to resume his duties.

Caino, May 19. A letter from on board the Tuscarora to A letter from on board the Tuscarora to the American says: The party we have consists of Jeff Davis, his wife, a small son, and two daughters, together with A. H. Stephens, C. C. Clay, William Reagan, General Wheeler, the rebel raider, and fifteen or sixteen others, whose names I have not heard. The letter concindes by saying: We leave for the Potomac in a few hours. WASHINGTON, May 20.

C. A. Dana has resigned as Assistant Scere-tary of War, and Maj. Eckert appointed as his successor. Maj. E has, during the war, filled the ardnous position of chief of the telegraph bureau of the War Department. NEW YORK, May 21. The steamer Arago arrived last night from litton Head of the 17th, via Fortress Monroe. mertions to restore peace and o der.

The Memphis Bulletin denies the story of For-

Among her passengers were 130 paroled prisoners, it cluding Basil Duke.

The Herald's Charleston correspondent reports an attempt to hold a meeting by the old citizers on the 18th, but the chivalry who in endeavoring to appear Union men left on finding A preminent gentleman of this city, the thred some with Mormonism, informs me that the emigration of this people from Europe the present summer will be larger than a govern eavoring to appear Union men server. The considerable number of negroes present. The considerable name was another meeting was small. There was another meeting was small relations who counselled the meeting was small. There was another meeting was small. There was another meeting of the older citizens who counselled the propile to return quietly home. The commotion was increased when Chief-Instice Chase arrived in the city. Mayor Macbeth and others while on him on Friday. In fact his audience was crowded during the day. In reply to the numerous questions, he expressed the opinion that it would be better for the whites and colored that the latter should have the right of voting in the iormation of the new constitution of the State. He did not know what would be the action of the Government on the subject, ille stated that while President Johnson was Military Governor of Tennessee the people there adopted a constitution that did not give the cight of suffrage to the colored people or even the right to testify in a court of justice The constitution had, however, been accepted by the Government of the United States. ent parts of the old country. They will come as far West as Chicago, and then cross to the nearest point on the Missouri on the most di-rect soute to Utah. The most ample preparations, my informant says, are being made for their comfort and safety by the great Patriarch the Government of the United States.

Mr. Chase said the Government would not recognize the present Governor of the State, or may present Legislature that had been engaged in the cause of the rebellion. A new State Coustient

stitution would have to be formed and substituted to Congress. His conversations had a b red to Congress. His conversations had a happy effect in reconclisting the citizens with him and the new order of affairs.

In the afternoon Mr. C. addressed between 5,000 and 6 000 colored people, and about 500 whites, at Zien Church. He was received with tremendous cheers, and advocated the right of the negro to ballet, though he was not ready to say that the Government was in favor of safe. es; that the Government was in favor of suf-ge. His yiews did not seem to suit those of her conflicting factions faily. There was

chier conflicting factions faily, earry was some ill-celling between negro troops and the 127th New York lofautry, on account of the sympathy of the latter for whites, but no disturbance.

Advices from Columbia state that Governor the columbia state that Governor Advices from Columbia state that Governor lagrath keeps up the spirit of resistance. He as ordered the mustring of all males between aftern and sixteen, to form a State force under lamplon. The latter now recognizes no macrity, but State authority and Magrath. The seeple, however, are auxious for peace and the crival of the United States troops,

New York, May 21. The Herald's correspondent gives the partic-The Herald's correspondent gives the particular of the affirmatic of the affirmatic

Iv, though several boxes we e not yet searched.
They were brought along, however, and will be
delivered to the authorities at Washington.
There were found on the person of Postmaser-General Reagan payers showing a lar-mount of specie shipped for London, whi will also be delivered to the authorities by Co Pritchard. The party were all sullen, and Davis said to Col. Prit hard had they not bee taken by surprise they winld not have surrentered without afight. While on the road the received a copy of President Johnson's proclamation offering \$400,000 for Davis. Davis tend it, trembled, his hands dropped to

selde, and with a group he dropped the paper, swife picked it up, read it aloud, and the stire party burst into sears.

The cavaleade arrived at Macon on the 13th, d soou after took a special train for Atlanta, nd soon after took a special train for Analiza, and thence to Angusta.

Stephens and Wheeler were captured by a etachment of Graeral Upum's division, and hy surrendered to Gen Wilson, at Macon New York, May 21

The steamer Hausa, from Southampton on The Evaluer Flauss, from Southempton on ic 10th, has arrived.

The Prince of Wales opened the Dablin Interational Exhibition on the 9th.

The London Times says: We hope President obnicon will treat the enemy at his mercy with contract landary than he affects. Now that Lee reater leniency than he affects. Now that Lee has surrendered, Mobile fallen, and Johnston of the surrendered, Mobile fallen, and Johnston infects himself exhausted, the North can fford to be magnanimous. We don't believe will tully their victory with deeds of crueler. Booth's end was too good for such a misrable miscreant. Justice has been deprived of Consols 20% (20%, Confederate Loan 13/315.

Consols 201/2005/, Confederate Loan 13/315. France.—The Emperor presided at a state council on the 6th, and afterwards received the American embassador, and addressed a private l iter of sympathy to Mrs. Lincoin.

He issued a proclamation to the people of Algina, Italy. He says Italy recognizes the l'ope as chief of the Catholic Church, and will niwas treat with him, but does not acknowledge his temporal sovereignty.

Italy—The municipality of Palermo have determined that one of their streets in the city shall be named after President Liucoin.

The Fana de Lagore, of Nantes, which appeared in mourning when it published the news of President Liucoin's marder, now suggests that penny subscriptions should be collected for the jupices of presenting to Mrs. Lincoin a cold medal with the following inscription: "Liberty, equality, fraterality. To Abraham Lincoin, the henest man, aboished slavery, restablished Umon, and aved the republic without the loss of liberty. He was assessmand April 14, 1865."

" Major McKee, with whom a diffi-ulty, growz out of cotton speculations, had occurred The Delta of this evening says the report is or thrmed by rebel soldiers from Jackson Acting Muster Alfred Washburne, of the steam-p Port Royal, while riding in a carriage, was iot and killed by a sentry on Levee street Telegraphic communication between New ileans and New York will be completed in one or four days, the only gap being between ontromery and Opelika. The first direct mult i om Mobile to New York

e, on the 12th instant. The boat and 032332 e a tital loss. The steamer Fung Shaev arrived vesterday d resours that, on the theht of the 11-h, sh ill be posted in the immediate vicinity of th rived—bark Batters and schooner Alice from New York. large number of vessels from foreign ports

e lying st quaraptine. Cotton at 44@45c for low mildding. The railroad between Boyou Sara and Wood

lle is to be immediately repaired. New YORK, May 20. By a special order of the War Department of May 19th, the following officers have been as a gued to duty as Assistant Commissioners of the bureau of refugees and freedings refugees for the abandoned lands for the States opposite for the abundened fands for the States opposite heir usines. They will report to Gen Howard, Commissioner of the bureau of relinges, ecount, and abundened lands: Brevet Majsen, R Saxion, South Cardina and Georges, Gen, Eisk, Kentacky and Tennesses; Maj, Whittlees, Mississippi; Maj Oeborn, Alabuma, Japt. O'Brown, Assistant Quatermaster for the State of Virginia; Capt. H. James, North Carons; Capt. Thos. Cenway, Superintendent of the Freedmen Department of the Gulf of Lousiana.

dana.

The Tribune's Washington special says: 80 ir as has been learned Jeff Davis will be tried efore the court at Baltimore, the Chief Justice resicing, or before the court at Richmond. It cems settled he will be tried for treason by the ourts.
Advertiser's Washington letter asser tritunai, and not by a military commiss The same letter says Generals Sheridan and eitzell will soon leave for Texas. The Corp.
Afrique will be temoved from Richmond and

ent to Texas.

The Herald's Washington special says Gov anor Pierpont has prepared and will shortly stee a proclamation for the election of members of the Virginia Legislature from localities to stripe will be outlined to loyal citizens, and none will be altiui. In this course he will be s ained by the Government.

Mempilis, May 19, VIA CAIRO, May 21 The influx of paroled prisoners caused great schement among the negro troups here. A discovered to rise and murder every rebet in Memphis to revenge the Fort Pillow massacre was discovered last night, and the white troops put on grand. During the night the measurement attempted Natchez dates of the 15th say that General Franchisch under a strong guard.

Natchez dates of the 15th say that General Franch as just returned from the expedition to ilarisenburg, where he captured the entire rebel garrison. TORONTO, May 20.

Dr. Blackburn, of yellow fever notoriety, was one of yealled in the sum of \$4,000, and the case of journed to enable the proceeding to procure intheir evidence.

Three thousand two bundred an, ninety bate of cottou passed here to day, 1.250 of which sees for Chichausi, 1,480 for St. Loula, and the remainder for the East.

General John E. Smith supersedes Washburn. NEW YORK, May 21. A Weshington special says: Assistant Secre

A WEEDINGTON SPECIAL SAYS: ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAY DAMA IS also to retire from the Department. It is his intention to go to Chicago to assume the editorial management of a new paper to be started there. It is thought that his successor will be Major Eckert, who has been Superintendent of the Military Teleraph during the war.

The preparations for the grand parade on Tuesday and Wednesday next have been completcd. An elevated platform has been completed. An elevated platform has been crected in front of the White House. The President, Cabinet, and Gen. Grant will witness the route. It is estimated that there will be about 200,000 soldiers in line on both days.

There can be but little doubt that Vance, Brown, and all the Sonthern Governors who may be caught will be tried as leaders of the rebuilting and on charge of blick travers.

clion and on charge of high treason.

The War Department has issued orders to in mediately muster out of the service all whi roops in the Army of the Potoura, who elms expire previous to the 30 h of Septembe Though the order is for their immediate di harge, some ten days or two weeks will be r Charge, some can use the constant routine, quired to go through the necessary routine.

The Herald's Fortiess Monroe special give the particulars of the pursuit and capture of Jeff Davis. The party which arrived in the steamer Clyde consisted of Col. Pritchard, Capt Chas. T. Hudson, and Lieut. S. Stanber, of the consistency of the con 4th Michigan cavalry, with their party; Jeff Davis, wite, and four children; John H. Rangan, Col. S. W. Johnson, and L. R. Lubbock, Aldes-de-Camp; B. Harrison, Private Secretary of Jeff Davis, J. P. Rangan, Private Secretary of Jeff

Javis; Howell and sister, british averal uczro Irs. Davis; two waiting maids, several uczro men servanis; also, A. H. Stephens, Clem C. Clay, of Alabama, wife of M.j.-Geu, Joseph Wheeler, and four staff officers. The Herald's correspondent says that fully a The Herald's correspondent save that fully a week before Gen. Wilson received the proclamation of President Johnson offering a reward fer the capture of Divis and ot had sent recours in all directions and had taken every precaution to presinde the possibility of any fuglifies escaping who were in range of the cavalry. He soon gained information that Davis and escort had been at Washington, Ga, and immediately sent forces in all directions to pleket the ferries on the tivers and also the cross roads leading thereto.

weil and sister, brother and sister i

picket the ferries on the tivers and also the cross roads leading thereto.

Col. Pritchard left Macon at 8 o'clock on the 8th, with orders to gish forward one number of the miles down the Oeminigee, from twenty 2 ve to the opposite side of the tiver, and to had out the approach or passage of parties from Richmond. He had special dicectors to look out for Jeff Davis and escort.

Colonel P. marched all the might of the 7th, and went into copy as a special dicector with the colone of the tiper of the second of the tiper of the second of the seco hem. After sending a courier back with a re-ort to Col. Minty, he pushed on three miles urther and went into camp at souries. Next morning the cavairy marched in the direction f Abbeville, which they reached at 3 P. M. lere they met a detachment of the 1st WI in, under a Lieutenant-Colonel, and learn from him, as well as citizens, that a train au sweting the description had crossed Occurred lver at Brown's ferry, at midnight

NEW YORK, May 21. New York, May 21.

The Herald's special saye: Sheridan has been assigned to the commond of all the troops west of the Mississippi, and will shortly leave for there. Immediately after the relee within week a force will be sent to Trans-Mississippi.

A New Orleans letter says: Colonel Sprague, of General Pope's staff, is expected to return from Shrevport with Kirby Smith's decision on the question of the surrender.

The railroad will soon be in operation to Jackson.

the world as when he was in his wife' Jeff Davis might have died game; but he

eferred to live game-everybody's game. gar Jeff Davis, in crinoline, looked as if be were mightily puffed up with his adventures The editor of the Democrat demands the

ame of the writer of the letter we received in relation to the speech of the Hon, A. H. Hard g at Shelbyville. We recognize no right of his to demand our correspondent's name, but we care not to stickle for econette. Most of r first article upon Mr. Harding was founded upon a letter that we subjoin in part, but we also had a verbal etalement from a geutleman ho said that he heard the speech: LOUISVILLE, KY., May 12, 1865. the Exitors of the Louisville Journal:

\* \* \* \* At Shelbyville, last Monday, I ind the honor to hear a speech from the Hon. A. Harding, candidate for Congress, which speech, aher claiming to occupy the same position he did four years ago, complained of and denounced bitterly at all Kentneklans as renegades who favored the acceptance of the Constitutional Amendment, among whom he named Gov. Bramlette, the Louisville Journal, and others, alter which he dwelt long and loud on the cutrages perpetrated on Kentucky by the Government, charging that the only aim was to not only free the negro, but to place around him such protection as to give him sn-perior privileges over the white race. He spoke \* \* \* \* At Shelbyville, last Monday, erior privileges over the white race. He spoke f the provisions made for them at Camp Nelon as proof of this assertion, claiming that to offer was that the negro's wife and children e taken care of while the white soldier's fam y might starve. He acknowledged that a law ad been passed to compensate loyal owner ut that it was determined by those in powat it should not be carried out, except, sps. to influence the election. A few system to innience the election. A few would take an oast to become abolition light be said, but he advised all against tak that onth, and said that he would ratter hog and hay the moon than to submit to signadat in. He rejoiced to know that a retion we lid take place, and that this period.

MURDER IN EMPLRYVILLE.-ANOTHER NEGRO OUTRAGE.-We are called upon to record mother revoiting outrage committed by negro ldiers. The affair happened in our neighbori g town of Shelbyville, about thirty miles from his city. Mr. Thomss C. McGrath, a wellnown merchant, was shot and instantiv killed y s soldier of the 13th United States colored eavy srtillery. From passengers from that lace we learn the sunexed particulars: Mr. McGrath lived in the house adjoining the courtouse, and was a dealer in hardware and agent r various patent agricultural machines. Back the court-house there is an oid market use, which was used by Mr. McGrath storing some of his machines. Yesterday morning about 6 o'clock, a citizen of that place the name of Hastings observed that the ek door of the Market-house had been broken open, and that several negro soldiers were in-ide. He immediately informed Mr. McGrath, who hastened back, found them hammering at the lock on the front door, and told the uegroes not to break the lock, that he would get the key and open it. After a few jusulting remarks the negroes he got the key, and while the set of opening the door he was shot the back with a musket, the ball com ng out of his abdomen, killing him instantly. This infamous conduct excited the populac no small degree. After this proceeding the negroes retired to the court-house and barriesded the door. This building has been used

Mr. McGrath was a most estimable gentle man. He was a stanch, unswerving Union man, and has given proof of his devotion to the rational cause. Only a few months ago, many of our readers will remember, deceased armed with a Henry rifle, after killing several, dispersed s band of guerillas who had the audactiv to make a raid on that little town. He was not only esteemed as a pstriot and thorough business man, but also an exemplar member of the church and a pious Christian The news of his death will cause pangs of sor row in the breasts of his many friends. Up to late vesterday evening the negroes wer in the court-house. The halls were guarded

a barracks for some time. The 185th Ohio

had just vacated the house and left the doors

by a portion of Captain Buckiev's Kentuck late troops. Some estimate the number i the building at about seventy. Captain Terreli and his force were at the scene of action in the early part of the day, and, at one time n eye-witness says, led out Capt. Kent (thei emmander), by the ear, while Capt. Bncklev d the murderer with a strap around his neck, int the remaining negroes rescued the prison ers. The windows in the two upper stories of court house are open, but no black face had at any time made its appearance. It i upposed that they are iving down on the floor keep clear of builets. The public will feel great luterest in the metter, and await the sult with pstience.

BERMUDA -Beimuda has been one of th inclpal nests and fortresses of the rebels. It sits of a group of islands, nearly six hu red miles southeast of Cape Hatteras: ocent ng a space of eighteen by six miles, and said be three hundred and sixty-five in number only five or six are of considerable size. Ther re enclosed by coral reefs. Ship-building and traw platting have been the chief employment t. George is the largest harbor, strongly forti ed and garrisoued. Hamilton is the capital The population was about eleven thousand 848. It lies dne east of Charleston. These islands have been among the mos

armet and zealous supporters of the rebellion hey have omitted nothing that could give aid our enemies; they have done nothing that ould help us: their neutrality has been as one ded as that of the mother country. They arbored Semmes and his accomplices—the tonewali, Alabama, Florida, Tallahassee, and ery other pirate craft. They have been pops with rebels. The prices of living, owing this juffux, have risen from one to three hun red per cent. They have imported cotton and ited munitions of war in large quantities. n fine, they have represented England in Ame a. The capture of New Orleans, Mobile Sa. nsh, Charleston, and Wilmington, has ope-d against Bermudan industry, and the ports Georgetown are no longer busy, nor ners or store-keepers find great profits from heir iliegal commerce.

MAJ.-GEN. W. T. SHEUMAN .- The following rticle from the New Orieans Times was writ en by a distinguished ex-officer of Kentneky, who served with great gallantry under General Sherman: There are periods in the history of all men

then the turbulence of passion stifles the voice i reason and silences for a time the whispergs of friendship and gratitude. The ap-nuse of the past comes but as a faint echo aid the clamor of popular indignation; and ose who were iondest in their ascription; of aise suddenly became the noisiest in their de neistlous and abuse. History is full of ex suples of inguathude, and the experience he world continues to bear testimony to Mar.'s lubaneasity to man

More than four years ago, Maj.-Gen. W. T. Beerman resigned the charge of a military in-titute near Alexandria, and left the State of outstang rather than advocate secession, or car arms against his country. Among the ret to draw his sword in defence of the Govrnment, the records mention his honorable articlepation in the ever memorable hattle of sull kim. Coming to Kentucky, a few mouths attr, we fitd him leading a gail int band to the process his of which we will of white we stand to a well of the country with the country him to the country his country with the country him to the country him to the country him to the country him to be country as a well of white country him to the country him to be country as a well of white country we have the country him to be country as a well of white country him to be country as a well of white country him to be country as a well of white country him to be country as a well of white country him to be country as a well of the country and well as the country and the country him to be country as a well of the country and the country are considered as a country and the country are a well as a country and the country and the country and the country are a country and the country are considered as a country and the country are country as a country and the country are considered as a country are considered as a country are considered as a country and the country are considered as a country are considered as a country and the country are considered as a country are considered as a country and the country are considered as a country and the country are considered as a country are considered as a country and the country mous hill of Muldrow, standing as a wall of between the invaders and the fair homes of he Kentnekians he came to delend vas that a private interview was paraded in th ewspapers, and the noble chieft in charge ith insanity, because he expressed the opinion with ineanity, because he expressed the opinion that two hundred thomsand mon would be necessary to the suppression of the rebellion in the Valley of the Mississippi—a prediction which time has fully and competely verified. Still later, he railled the broken columns upon the sangularity field of Shiloh, and won imperishable honor by his deeds of daring. Wounded, he refused to leave the field. Canessaw paron, Arkansas Post, Raymond, Champion Hills, Vicksburg, Juckson, Meridian, Lookout Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Savannah, Chorlestan, and Raleigh, are prominent mong the names that deserve a piace among the records of his deeds. It needs no enumeration of bis acts to bring to remembrance his illustrious services, for they are known wherever leavels in a dunited or civilization extends. Erase from our banner the inscription of his ceeds, and baffits glory will have departed. A tew days since and all the world was vocal with Lis praise. Now that he is charged with haven on of an infurlated press, radical in its spir-tand vindeline in its tentiver is becarded upon that two hundred thousand meu would be a eriom of an infurlated press, radical in its spir-t and vindictive in its temper, is heaped upon ilm. Shordinates in official position, jealous of his ability and envious of his reputation, will oubtless join hands with the vast tribe of pet-politicians who fear his popularity with the cople, in adding to the torrent of abuse they prople in adding to the torrent of abuse they would fain heap upon him, hoping to crash his indominable spirit and taruish his good name. It is too late to accomplish this Jealouva and malice may thrust forth their venom; but like the viper, they may cease, for they "gnaw a lite".

Wise men toil us that "he who will not reason is a bigot; he who cannot is a fo d." Activated by the loftlest patriotism, and yet instited by a heart teeming with be revolence and lumardry, he may well be excused for granting meguanimous terms to a fallen foe. Cowards only would do otherwise. The brave man is ever generus—the tyrant and poltroon never, it is not to be expected that the "fire-file soldier" or the "surshine patriot" will be satisfied with ites than the utter degradation of the people we have conquered; for they are the man who, when the desolation of war has swept over the land, and thousands of our best men lave fallen in defence of the country, would fain blight the reputation of a noble leader who has given the best days of his life to the service of his country. He was no "political general," no parlor solder. Washington City was a stranger to him, for the field was his home and a tent his habitation. The solder in the front, lattle scarred and begrimed, was his best filend. His unconquerable will and matchless round neithed his arm and led him on to victory. He is charged at this late day with fivoring the cause of the rebellion. Possibly he may have erred; but if so, it was an error prompted by magnanimity and goodness of heart—a love of the rebellion. Wise men tell us that "he who will not reaagnanimity and goodness of heart—a love of whole country, and not a desire to do other than temper justice with mercy.

than temper justice with mercy.

The quality of mercy is not strained:
It droppeth as the gentle rate from heaven.
It droppeth as the gentle rate from heaven.
It please betweath: It is twice blessed.
It blessed him that gives and him that takes:
The mightilet in the mightilet; it between the mightilet.
The throned meaarch better than bis crown.
His sceptre shows the force of temporal power:
The attribute to awe and majesty.
Wherelo doth sit the dread and fear of kings.
But mercy is above this sceptred away:
It is enthroned in the heart of kings:
It is an attribute to Ged himself;
And certily power doth then show likest God,
When nercy seasons justice.

When nercy reasons justice.

This is no plea for those who have brought this trouble upon the country. Nay, let them trevive that punishment which the enormity of their cifences justify. But that General Sherman acted as he thought best for the interests of the entire nation, none who are willing to do it in justice will for a moment deny. Let him be heard lefore he is condemned. Let rational nen wait for a full knowledge of the facts as well as the circumstances ander which he acted, ere they bestow censure upon cup who has shown bimself so great and so good. It is believed by those who know him best that he will emerge from the thick mists which now Civile ran in along close to the brack about 4 objects this evening and landed D wis and his party on the beach about one mile from the fort, and from those were marched into the salisspect to gaze it the curious.

The steamer Clyde has just dropped her another in the Roads, and there now seems no chor in the Roads, and there now seems no construction.

The True Delta of yeterday published the tempthism of the world about 4 discountered by those who know him best that he would be just down, it had to be done by anyound by

KENTUCKY RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY Vidnesday next the Corporators of the Kencky River Navigation Company will assemble Frankfort to consider the measures that may deemed proper for the further improver the navigation of the Kentucky river. The eat work in which the company is engaged not only of vital local interest to mediate region of country through which the river passes, but of vast concern to the hele State. The labor of improving the navi tion of the river commenced about the year 34, sud, since that time, the Common th has realized a large revenue from i As is well known, the Kentucky river is the only cannel of commerce leading through the hes cuiable wealth may be drawn. The rive could, therefore, be improved to the ntmost exter t, and we are exceedingly glad that the cor orators of the Navigation Company are abo renew their exertions to jucrouse and perfect

All of the old residents of Lonisville r member Dr. Jeseph Middleton, a most skilful and successful physician. He was one of the earliest medical practitioners in the city remembered by the present generation, and he pursued his profession here for thirty years. He established himself in one of the Mexican States s few years ago, and, near the close of 1861 or the beginning of 1862, took up his residence in the City of Mexico, where he practiced medicine until a few months since, when he was robbed and muidered on the highway by one of the iswless bands that curse that unhappy

all the commercial facilities to which their great

at Frankfort will be fully attended.

ork is richly entitled. We hope the meeting

br. Middleton was born in Dumfrieshire, Scotland, on the 20th of July, 1791. He had learning and ability and all the personal virtnes. He was kind and gentle and benevoient and accorable. No man ever had even a pretext for being his enemy. He had no enemies except the enemies of the human race. Many oid nien will feel their eyes grow wet at the intelligeuce of his bloody death in a far-off land. On account of the proclamation of the

vernor, announcing that the Kentneky banks ave accepted the law allowing them to withdraw their notes from circulation for three ears, a great many people refuse to take them. referring to miss a sale. It is well enough for ese notes to be taken in as soon as possible but let the people understand that they need not lose a cent on them. They are perfectly good, and business people should not refuse to accept the notes in exchange for goods. Basiness men can certainly flud time to take them to their ankers, sud get greenbacks for them at a very small discount, if the latter is demanded.

GUERILLAS. - We learned last night that Capt. Terrell and his men had a fight at Van Buren, n Salt river, last Saturday night. The guerilwere a part of Froman's command. Terreli aj thred seven of the gang, inc'nding Froman imself. One of the men captured was in the arty that committed the outrage on the lady near Bardstown, a few weeks ago.

A PECULIAR LETTER -The following letter titten with a peucli and evidently in haste, post-marked New York, was received yeste: day affects to make some startling disclosure hat the statements are too improbable to b true. We present the document verbatim : MR PRENTICE: I was acquainted with M

And Preservice: I was acquainted with Mr. Lincon when a young man, and no he was in emily against the siave holder. The year he was a candidate I owned a cotton farm and negroes. I sold them, and bonght cotton and took to arope; kep it untill it got to its Highest price and sold it. I had 5 sons; 3 went in the union Arm; 2 got slain on the Battle Field; one died in the neeplith, or am maried and lived south and went in the southern army, and with his wife's brother was taken a prisoner. The nnion ormy complete that some person had been killed by southern guerillas, and must be avenged; consequently some one must die; so my son and his Brother-in law, a young man in Pris n with him, was taken and had to be shot for that which they had no hand in doing. Mr. Lincon and mr. Seward was petitioned in vain to spaie a pardon them; but no, vengeance must be sailsfied, and they were shot. From the time we heard they were to die, my daughter-lu-law screamed and cryed until their bodys arrived at the house where she was. She then need to breier side and prayed to God to give her strength and fortiling to wange her wrongs. ancon when a young man, and no he r strength and fertified to avenge her wrongs, e and Booth Plotted the assacination. Booth t notting for it. Booth taught her the sword ctclee, and it was she that attempted the ased their wound from the hand of a jet and her the anthorities will never get planed his own escape, and if he had not receive no lujury, would have made it, land her own, and has succeeded. I dielice any one knew that Booth was got for the buy one knew that Booth was going to cow hint he did. I think herrold was a dst dog for him, and knew nothing about it notifit it was done. I give you the out lines, you may comment that much as you please. My other sone is in Europe, where I will be about it. Enrope, where I will be shortly. he knew

JEFFERSON COUNTY SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVE JEFFERSON COUNTY SCHOOL CONVENTION.—I'C consequence of the appointment of the first bursday in June by the President as a day of national humiliation, fissing, and prayer, it has been deemed advisable to postpone the Quarterly Sunday-School Couvention of Jefferson county from the first Thursday of June, 1st last, to the second Thursday, ski inst. It mests in Jeffer ontown, and all interested are invited.

OFFICE OR THE
NATIONAL LINCOLN MONUMENT ABSOCIATION,
SPEINGFIELD, LLL, May 15, 1965.
the Sabbath-Schools of the United States: To the Sabbath-Schools of the United States:

A next ment has been inaucurated to errect at the terre of our late President, a National Libraria, Manasard, in which all deseases, from the promates to the others, and the state desired to participate. While the scounding selection societies stronghout the country are puring their size into the treasure, we feel to the the desired selection of a Sabbath-School children throughout the same word must be permitted to add their mite in this grave was done in the same selection of the love of the late of the distance of the love of the late of t ALEX. G. TYNO, Peoria, and HERBERT POST, principeld.
Therefore this Committee desire that all the Substitution in the land take part in this work of lows, we he fill be to all time commemorative of the great and good irrham Lincoin. Let every Substitutional enhance and trade the land to the substitution of the substitution in the land not as an incentive to we, but, to make an adultional interest, the officers of he association instruct us to say:

Let the Superintendents of the schoolstake a careful except of the nature of those giving five cents and upversaria, forwarding with the names the accounts substituted to the Treasurer of the Association, James II. Everedige, Springfield. These names are to be copied to a large book, to be placed in the monument, accessible to all.

to all, all giving fifty cents and upwards, a handsom plate eneraving of the grounds and mountmen as the decided inpost on note paper, will opriate mostows, with the name of the giver, hand ty written thereon, will be given and torwarded it uperfirtendents of the schools for distribution as experifications of the reasons of the state of the state

President State Schuath School Association, Hernent Post, Sp. naticital, State Secretary of Sabbath Schools. flicers of the Kational Lincoln Monument Associ'n-Liners of the Associations Indoor Monument Association, E. J. Oct.Estr., Prest., Hon. J. E. Dunois, V. P. Jas. H. Hypersings. Treas. | C. L. Conkline, Sec. John Williams, Fameur. H. Terat, JACOB BUNN, IT 32 Gave

MARRIED.

At Wa'nut street Baptist Church, on the 15th inst, by te Rev. G. C. Lurimer, Mr. M. Kay Hous to Miss An tr. Lone, all of Henry county, Ky. No. L. Arman, all of Henry county, Ky.

In Neady-life, Tennessee, on Tuesday, the 16th inst, to the Rev. Dr Linddley, Jawrs Torto, of Louisville, to the Ask Lottins, youngest damphar of J. coob McGavock.

On Tuesday, May 18, 18-8, by Rev. Mr. Anderson, Vr. Gro. W. Savru to Mrs. Latas S. Jonasson, daugher of the late Wim. Sale, Bell, all of this city. on the dalust, at the First Christian Church, by the cev. Mr. Huley, Mr. Gaonge W. Bart, of Missouri, to fre. Mans. Evincoro, of this cty.

On Thursday morning, the 18th frat., at the residence of the brief's Gather, by the Rev. Mr. Anderson, W. F. (1904) and Mr. Anderson, W. F. (1904) and Mr. Anderson to M. Sa Lou, the Landston to Roy. 31 as Lee, and Landstol.

On the 18th inetaits by the Rev. Wm. Neal, at the resonne of the bride's father. WM. J. WATKINS, of this try, to Miss LETIZIA T. WILSON, of Barron county, Kentucky.

On the 17th of May. at the residence of the bride's feature, at Hoderneville, Kv., by the Rev. Wm. T. Cole, Fr. E. M. Faire. In the Miss annis Slategurera.

At the residence of the bride's father, Joseph A. Sweeny, on Tuesdar, May 16th, by Elder T. P. Hisley, Mr. J. A. Winder, of Smumerville, Temn., to Miss & Attir E. Sweeny, of this county.

On the 1sth Instant, at the residence of Spidre Wat. R. L. Statement of the Smithfield, Henry county, Kv., by Elder W. W. Force, Mr. W. D. BLAVERS, of Sheldy county, to Miss Modelle E. Watkins, of Henry county. in Shelbyville on the 17th Instant, by the Rev. A. F. (ceman, H. Culwon Mylone to Ema Bonney, and of Shelby

DIED. On the 11th February, Dr. James Francis Pender-

Died, at the recludence of ber husband, near Owens-ro. Ky. on the 2d of May, 1945. Mas, Many Frances, strivin, wife of Clinton Griffith, and den ther of since crawford, formerly of Famingsburg, Ky., in the d year of her age. A year of mer age.

In New Orleans, on Wednesday, May 10, at half past of clock I' M. GLARA MANABERI, daughter of Stephen and Clara B. Gay, and grandfunghter of Rev. Edjah uion, aged 4 months and 24 days.

On Friday, May 19, 1985, of cryslpelas, Mr. JAMES W. EVIKE, aged 61 years, 7 months, and 21 days.

In this city, on the 30th instant, at 13 stelock P. M. WILLIY MAY, unfant dasheter of George W. and Jose New too, aged oight months and sixteen days. THE MURDER OF McGRATH.

SHELBTVILLE, KY., May 19, 1865. the Editors of the Louisville Journal: About 6 o'clock this morning the entire com-munity was startled by the announcement that thomas C. McGrath, one of the most promi-cut clitzens here, had been shot and killed by regro coldier. At this hour it is almost im-sessible to accertain anything intelligible or re-suble concerning the circumstances that lead to this most terrible tragedy, though all reports concur in the fact that the negro had no just the comment of the comment of the com-titude of the comment of the com-titude of the company to which the ne-tation of the company to which the ne-tation of the company to which the nebelonged, and that the killing this more the result of that quarrel. In a few more r the occurrence there was a scene or g the streets, men carrying guns and pistols arrying to the Courthouse, and groups standing about everywhere. Every one wanted to her about everywhere. Every one wanted to visit immediate punishment on the murderer, and Capt. Terrill and his men armed themselves for the purpose of taking him out for that purpose, when the officer commanding stated that he would deliver the negro to Col. Buckley.

Mr. McGrath was one of the most prominent clutzens of this place; he had been Provost Marshal, and was, at the time of his death, U. S. Collector for this county. The occurrence is well calculated to induce serious reflections in the minds of all good people. Unless effective measures are promptly adopted, this terripie act may be repeated elsewhere, and than the people will take the infliction of punishment in their own hands, in order to put a stop to this fearful state of affairs.

I have not time now to write more. If anything further transpires, I will let you know. Excuse haste.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET. OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNA SATURDAY, May 20, 1865.

The gold market was very steady during the week. note gold, sliver, exchange, de., as follows: There notes are issued under date of July 5, 1965, and par BANK NOTE LIST. GOLD-BEARINGBONDS

EN MEASES, HUNT, MORTON, & QUIGLEY. PAR PUNDS.
United States legal tender notes; National Bank notes

These Bonds are now worth a handsome promium, nd are exempt, as are all the Government Bouds, from Five per cent U. S. Notes, and Kentucky Bank note tate, County, and Municipal taxation, which a big th the exception of the Bank of Ashlund and the era' Bank ne to three per cent per annum to their value, asserd-UNCUBRENT. eg to the rate 'evied upon other property. The interest payable semi-annually by empone attached to each te, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or

1 dis. IllinoisSolvent...
3 dis. Solvent...
4 dis. livent...
1 dis. Solvent...
1 dis. Solvent...
1 dis. In grod edt
Dueredited The interest at 7-30 per cent amounts to One cent per day on a \$30 note, Free Banks. 3 dis. Louisiana-rainia-Wheel's City Mas dis. Creec's City Jeffersonville Br. N. W. Bank... Bk. of Lou-Renk... 60 dis. Islana... Two cents " " 8100 " Ten " " " 8500 " 60 dia. 20 " " " " #1000 " 76(3)79 dia. 81 30 die. Mer. d'Mee.
Rank... 30 dis. N. Carolina..
Earlern... 75 dis. S. Carolina..

[Norr.-Our quotations are the wholevale prices wotherwise stated. In filling small orders to the city country trade, an advance of three to five per cent ALCOHOL.—The market was quiet and prices are

neettled and lower.

Burren-Market dull and prices ranging at 20@30@40e Ib, according to quality.

BEESWAX—We quote at 35@37%c. BARLEY.—There is very little offered in the market, and prices are nominal.

Balle ROPE AND CORDAGE—A quiet market and

rices remain unchanged, but are firm. We quote bale ope at 10@10%c. Manilla rope is selling at 23@25, and aling-twine at 21@33c.

Bacoung—A quiet market at 20,333c 3/ yard.] BROOMS-We quote at \$3 50(35 50 3 dozen. BROOMCORN-In demand at the factories, with sales a 115@575 % ton. Buans-Market quiet, and with a light supply. Prices

CANDERS-Market is quiet and prices unche les of 13 and 14 on star at 21 322, and 14,815 for COTTON YARNS-Prices unchanged, and we note

uti and nominal at \$2 10@3 25, according to quality.
Curves.—Prices are steady at 13@10c for Western Re-

note twine at 75%,30c, and candlewick at 80c a 31 23 cording to quality. COAL-Unchanged, Pittsburg is retailing at 28c per

minal, and we quote at 65(470 for ear, and to 345 fo CORNERAL-Unchanged. We quote sales at \$1 400 1 45 W bushel. Eogs—In demand at 24@Mc W dozen.

FLOUR-The market during the week was quiet and uil. The sales are solely confined to the local trade, ith sales of extra family at \$7.50.33. FRATERES-Market quiet, and prices firm at 45-347c way, and price were steady. We quote common uprime coffee at 20/032c: Laland sugars at 15-047c; New Orleans at 17/047c; hard refined sugars at 20/03 c; New Orleans molasses at \$1 20. Rice 1416

HEMP .- The market is quiet, and there is very little of red. Prices nominal.

1ithes—Prices were [steady, and we quote groun at 495c, green saited at 75,685, and filth at 105,105c, which were the standard during the week and we quote from store at \$15,824 \$ ten, and \$00,823

arrival for hard-pressed, and \$17313 for loose pross. Baled straw commands \$14317. Hors-Selling at 15@16c for old and 35,340c for the leon and Street.—We quote pig iron at \$503.45, tone coal bar at 6c, charcoal bar 7c, sheet, s.c., at 4, c.o., u., Juniata at 16c. Steel we quote as follows; cast 40c, marican 14c, German 30c, swede 35c, E. B. 35, craw LINORICE-We quote M. F. at 45e, and R. R. at 42e

LINE AND CEMENT—Market steady at 31 75693 for ime, and 8275-33 78 bbl for hydraulic comens, and 35 he for planter.

LEATHER—Prices unchanged. We quote as follows: Jolo-Ouk 456447c, hemlock 356442c, harness 34240c

itt-ing 45@47c, bridle per dex. \$15@52, calf skins 1y \$1 25@150, and French 82 25@3 30 W S. LEAD AND SHOT-Market quiet, and prices unchanged We quote pig lead at 17c, bar lead at 1 (a) 30c. Shot, patent he: bnekshot \$6 50. MAIT-Prices nuchanged. We quote sales at \$1 45 3 1 65 7 bushel.

MARTIAOTTEED TORACCO—We quote black sweet %

ard 10cm1776 Te. 42 at 73 a79, navy lbs. 70:375, do 35 446/76; bright lbs 91 5461 75, seedium \$1 2461 90, do 55, 85681 90, lbs and 45 90:361 00; common lbs 65 375 Maria and L. Market steady and prices unchanged. NAME A. L'ochanged, We quote mails in lots of 100 kes

NATUS—Unconstituted we quote maintain from or 100 kegs and upwards as follows: 10d at \$5.50, 8d at \$5.75, 4d at \$6.00, 4d at \$6.25, 2d at \$7.25, 2d at \$3.25. Horsethoe naifs at 30-40.

Oile—Prices dull. We quote lard eit at \$1.75-31.90 coul at 76-375c, line-ed at \$1.25, benzine at 55-36-30, iu-bricating at 51-38-1.00 % gallon. OATS-Market quiet and prices are nominal at 60 263c OH, CARE-No demand, and prices are entirely nom-

PROVISIONS-There was a quiet market throughout loweck, and prices are stoady and remain nuchanged. Clear sides at 1%13%c; no ribbed sides on the market; shoulders 15%@19c; plain hams at 17%@19c; sugar-cured at 10,310%c; Stage's canvassed 20%@10c; lard tierces 18@18%c; in kegs 20%@31c; no mess pork on POTATORS—We quote at 82 50@3 50, the latterprice for

noice Nethern from store,
Pow Draw—Unchanged, at \$11,311 50 W keg for rife.
RASH—We quote at 537 8 % according to quality,
Rus—The market was quiet and dull, and prices are SALT-Prices unchanged to 50c. OAP-Unchanged. German soap 13c, and palm soap 1 9e W D.. STARCH - We quote at \$1,39%c.

Sales during the week ...... Of the 1,209 hogaheads sold during the week 171 were To-day the sales comprise 171 hhds at the following raise: I at \$4, 23 at \$1645 96, \$5 at \$9.54 96, 10 at \$7 le \$7 75, 13 at \$963 96, 13 at \$930 90, 12 at \$10310 75, 6 at \$11311 75, 5 at \$12312 1350, 3 at \$13313 56, 10 at \$14 3

Treacco-Both sales and receipts were bester this

4 75, 10 at \$15@18 78, 8 rt \$16@16 75, 9 at \$17@17 75, at \$1c 618 %5, i ot \$15 0.19 250 2 at \$21 25, 1 at \$22 75, 1 at \$24, 1 at \$25, 1 at \$26 50, 1 at \$27, and 1 manufactur , leaf grown in Hart coupty, at \$50 \$ 100 lbs.
We quote the prices of the different grades as follows: Factory luce \$5 35@d; do heavy lugs at \$7 % 50; light leaf \$9@13; heavy do \$12 50@15; good light leaf and Carkeville \$18@24 50.
Tinnars' Stock—There is a fair demand, and price firm. We quote tin plates I. C, at 81% sheet at "16@11e; copper at 58c; block tin at 54c; and lead at

Tube No. 1, per doz.
Tube No. 2, per doz.
Tube No. 3, per doz.
Tube in nevts. 3s.
Tube in nevts. 4s.
Washingaria nor dos WHEAT-The market is unsettled and prices a ral. We quete red at \$1 30001 40 and white at \$1 463 WHISKEY-The market was dull during the week. Notes of all the denominations named will be promptfurnished upon receipt of subscriptions. The Notes of this Third zeries are precisely similar in

" " " \$5000 "

form and privileges to the Seven-Thirties already sold except that the Government reserves to itself the option or paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent instead of 3-10ths in currency. Subscribers will deduct the intriest in currency up to July lith at the time they sub-

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET.

BOURSON HOUSE-H F. Flatmen,

LOURNVILLE, May 28, 1965.
The receipts of all descriptions of live stock have been
ry liberal, and a heavy decline has taken place.

Sales of choice and extra cattle at the opening of the

sheep of good quality sell at 34, ale, live weight

Hoge have some down faster than the hutchers smild

United States

7-30 LOAN

THIRD SERIES.

\$230,000,000.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the

deraigned, the General Subscription Agent for the

e of United States Securities, offers to the public the

ird series of Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-

the per cent interest per annum, known as the

7-30 LOAN.

e payable three years from that date in currency, or

U. S. 5-20 SII PER CENT

e convertible at the option of the holder into

ce smooth shipping eattle, at 7/37 Vc.

Seven-thirties will commence on the lat of Jame, and will be made promptly and continuously after that The slight change made in the conditions of this

TH.RD SERIES affects only the matter of interest The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the rency interest of the higher rate, The return to specie payments, in the event of which oly will the option to pay interest in Good be availed of would so reduce and ounalize prices that purchaser

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET ow effered by the Government, and its superior ad-

Great Popular Loan of the People. Less than \$233,000,000 of the Loan authorized by Congress are now on the market. This amount at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within sixty days, when the notes will nodoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Louis. In order that citizons of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the can, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will sales their own squate, in whom they have couldence, and motor for which they possive orders.

JAY COOKE. SCHOOLIPTION AGENT, No. 114 South Third street,

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE ERSELVED by the Fir.t National Bank of Louisville. Second National Bank of Louisville. Louisville City National Bank of Louisville.

Moneys and Agent of Jay Cook. pc 13 4 hrw i yam Fine Farms and Residence near Danvide for Sale.

Danville for Sale.

I Will To SELL MY PROPERTY
addining the town of Danville. There is
on the premiers a brick honce with eight
on the premiers and pa try, all under the same
reed, and three nice cetange rooms in the yard. There
are about 5-acres of No. 1 greunt alterbed about 100
fruit trees of choice fruit, 4 acres in outs (act with class
and clover file sprine). 3 acres corn and beans, 4 same
timethy and clover to cut this cammer, the beliance in
vertable lock, a line garden, a very fine chieve, and
well of delight in water. There are on the premiers
two brick reems for ceravits, bring too-bouse, corrispohruse, im ke-house, stables, &c.

EF This pues is within 250 yards of Centre Coffege,
and to a very deviable location for any one having a
family who may wish to avail humself of the educational institutions of Danvillo.

Also my FARM, containing \$13 acres of appland, about the acres in fine t mber and blue-grand, beliance plough land. The farm like on both add the Lebanou pike. Also a SMALL FARM, one half wile from Perryoille, containing 51 serves of good land; with good provements, it lies on the Mitchell share pite.

Address or call on WILLIS ORIMES.
Dancitin & Dancitin &

Library, 50 vols, 20mo, Price, S. Selecol & Fazz ily "

LETTER PRICE CURRENT AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

DUBLISHED EVERY WEEK -Civine a full ceview of the mushes, with an extended tube of wholesale pieces current, embessing Grossrives, Provisionally Produce, Drues, tobacco, and all the baring articles of trade, together with valuable statistics and tobermistics pertaining the counters. See JNO. W. CLARKE & BRO., Editors and Proprietors, Box 284. Louwville, Kr m:03 w:4

avages of these pests to house keepers-Moths,

ORIENTAL PEARL DROPS.

L'CE BEAUTIFY ING THE COMPLEXION, EFFECmal'v removing TAN, PRECELES, BLOTCHES, and giving the Skin an alreast an organism not easily

Correr Seventh and Green to , Louisville, Ky.

and to-day prices were entirely nominal. Wood-Merket du'l, and prices sominal, On Saturday, May 20th, in Portland, Cuas, E.T. LIN,

also wholerale or otherwise from the Propropri HUBLEY, RUDDLE, & CO.

May 15, 1965, Philadelphia

And at the Custom House, Louisville, Ky.,

Notice to Sabbath Schools.

Now, Now, Now is the time to arrest the would-be

HARRIS & CHAPMAN, of Boston, and sold by al

HARTMAN'S

timined by ANT other. In the amone LADING of PASS I W in the East g von it a chase the for ever act

made with six per cent in gold would be fully count to these made with seven and three-teaths per cent in our-

ency. This is antages make it the

Planters' National Bank of Louisville, by W. D. Gallagher, Depositary of Public

Wanted.

owing is the substance of them:

eneral Sherman to General Halleck:

General Hulleck to General Sherman:

. Sherman to Gen. Halleck:

Your professed hospitality is respectfully eclined. I had hoped to pass through Rich-noud without the painful necessity of meeting on. Your recent advisory despatch to the War Department is a sufficient explanation.

I regret your declining my invitation and the

unfriendly spirit manifested in your note. Il

onally, and my high admiration for your se

of the warning were themselves the assassins and to fear.

The place, it will be remembered, was first

The Herald's Washington special savs Dick

furner, the brutal dangeou-keeper, escaped light before last from the cell to which he had

of other clothing, and were going vigorously to farming with their own hands.

A few women are still defiant, but the men are subdued, and seem as anxious now to be let

A large amount of important testimony ha been taken, which will not be published for the present, as its bearings as to the extent of the conspiracy and notable persons engaged in it are not regarded as proper until a full public development has been made.

The accounted press have made arrange-nic to send in full the public proceedings of trial. It is easi about town that Jeff Davis his arrival will be placed on trial before the te court on the same charge as preferred limit the others.

No person will be admitted to the court to

Department in reference to your agreement with Johnston, you would appreciate the motive of my destatch to which you refer. Permit me to assure you of my kind feeling toward you per-The Richmond Whig of yesterday alinds to the march of Sherman's army through that civ. The Army of Georgia, Major-Gen. Henry N. Slocum, composed of the 14th corps, Maj.-Gen. Henry N. Slocum, composed of the 14th corps, Maj.-Gen. Hower, passed through this city yesterday forenoenfrom Manchester, en route to Alexandria. The Army of Technessee, under M.j.-Gen. Howard, composed of the 15th and 17th corps, Maj.-Gen. Locum and Maj.-Gen. F. P. Howard, composed of the 15th and 17th corps, Maj.-Gen. John A. Logan and Maj.-Gen. F. P. Basir, Jr., occupied all the day in passing through. No military parcant such as is due this army was awarded them, but the citizens enjoyed and appreciated the display.

One characteristic feature distinguished the Army of Georgia from the Army of the Potomac, and that was the slouch hat worn by the Western men, in place of the close skull-cap of the Potomac army. The men, too, appeared to be in better discipline, and marched in close order.

passed, the 20th corps was on the passage, and the 17th corps would pass on Saturday. The Committee on the Conduct of the War is the 17th corps would pass on saturday.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War is continually in session here, and their work will be completed in a few days. The Coart is constitutional as it was appointed, except that on the part of the Senate. Buckalew succeeds President Johnson, and on the part of the House Loan, of Miscouri, is appointed in place of Cowde, not re-elected.

The testimony is all taken and nearly all put in form, except that bearing on some of the campaigns of the extreme West, and that concerning the series of battles between Grant and Loe, from the Rapidan to the James, and full particulars of Sherman's march through the rebellious States as the war approaches its conclusion.

beston.
The court have departed from the character of critics to that of historians. The testimony of critics to that of historians. Precident Johnson invited the new Secretary

most cordially to remain The appointment re his death.
A let er from Havana, received here, states it was currently reported that Maximilian's se Cabmet Minister had salled for Washing-to conter with the new French Minister e as to the felations between the United

d caused some pleasing countering the officers of his army now here.

The Marquis de Montholon was yesterday introduced to the President by the Acting Secretary of State, and delivered his credentials as
Minister of the Empionor of the French. The
Marquis made some reminisks on the occasion,
of which the following is a translation:

Mr. President: I have the honor to place in
court hands a letter from the Empione of the

Wilkee Booth" was written on the inside and

clock Alzerot came to witness and inquired if body had been to see him; witness answered person I am aware of. That was the last time saw him. The witness was asked if he could man; the man. He said yes, I could, if I ne to see him. The witness was directed to a month of the could be a seen asked in the could be a seen as the could be a seen

were to see him. The witness was directed to a look among the fifteen persons on the beach at the end of the court-room. There were 15 persons 8 criminals, and 7 guards. One of the latter cetting along side each prisoner. Witness carefully scanned each one, beginning with Dr. Mudd, on the extreme left, and passing on slowly to the right till near the extreme right, when his gaze fell on the face of defendant, Alzerot. After a clight, pause witness and: "This is the man," pointing to Alzerot. Witness testified that he was present when the efficer examined room 126, and confirmed so much of the witness' testimony as

work of re-organizing the arm, is engaging the carnest attention of the General in-Chief of the War Department, and many or the leading tered out and which retained is not yet fully de-cided, but it is probable that those whose terms expire prior to October next will be first attended to.

It is believed however, that, in reorganizing the army, an opportunity will be given for every worthy officer and every good soldier to remain in the rervice. To this end an order will soon be issued requiring department commanders to ascertain the number of officers desiring to remain in service and to appoint

son or quit the country. He is supposed to be New York, May 15.

The Tribune's special says: The report that was in circulation in Germany about the counterfelt U. 8. bonds grew out of the jealousy of the popularity of the bond. consion the loyal and frank expression of the wishes which the Emperor, my angust sover-cian, forms for the complete restoration of \$200,000,000 in our 5-20 bonds, and the demand

has been so great for weeks past that exchange is ½ per cent. in our favor.

The steamer Ocean, from Queenstown, brings Parama dates to the 5th. General Sickles had a public audience in Bogota with President Murillo.

New York May 15

riumed the Government and people of the United States.

The Fre-ident replied as follows:

Margans: I cannot forbear to welcome, as diplomatic representative of France, a gentleman who claims to be strongly attached to the United States by those ties incident to family connection and long previous official residence in this country, to which you so gracefully aliede. Intimacy with the head of your own Government which has resulted from well known antecedents cannot fail to impart perhaps universal confidence to your representation in respect to his purposes and policy with reference to the United States. The people of this country have a traditional regard for France which was originally so deeply planted and has been so wasmay cherished that it must Murillo.

New York, May 15

Jeff Davis will reach Washington in the middle or latter part of the week. He will at once be pisced on trial, probably before the Commission now in session.

The circumstantial evidence implicating him in the conspiracy is becoming more complete. Pestive testimony from Richmond will not be wanting, as skilfull detectives are unraveling the movements of Surratt, who was in Richmond shortly before the murder, and had more than one interview with Davis and Benjamin. The Poet's special save: The prevailing impression among the officials here is that Davis will be tried for high treason before the United States Court of this district, and that he will not France which was originally so deeply planted and has been so wastaly cherished that it must continue to flourish and expand unless it should be checked by events so uncommon as not to be anticipated by ordinary foresight.

I trust that the result of your mission will be to entragthen and perpetuate a good understanding between the two governments, and that perfect peace may be restored on our continent. Pursuant to those wishes of your sovereign, to which you refer, I offer you my hearty thanks for the sympathy which you express in behalf of their Imperial Majesties for the recent tragical events in this metropolis.

Dr. J. B. Morrill, a rebel from Tennessee, who was cent to Canada last year, has been endeavoring to procure the return of his property, but falled to establish his loyalty.

Washington, April 16. States Court of this district, and that he will not be arralgeed before the military commission now trying the conspirators. Nearly all the be arraigned before the military commission now trying the conspirators. Nearly all the morning session to-day has been occupied in reading the testimony taken on Saturday.

A delegation from Indiana waited on the President to-day, urging a commutation of the death sentence of the conspirators, Bowles, Milligan, and Horsey.

New York, May 15.

Assessors of the Internal Revenue, who have been acting under a misapprehension concerning the deductions permitted, the following letter to a citizen will set them right:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, INJERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, May 11, 1865.

Sir: Your letter of May 2 in regard to deducdeavoring to procene the return of his property, but failed to establish his loyalty.

At the trial of the compirators yesterday the first witness called upon the stand was John Lee, of the Washington detective polloe, who testified that on the night of Saturday, April 15th, in obedience to orders of Major J. K. O'Brien, he went to the Kirkwood House to examine the building. He went to the roof and upper stories to see what way would be left open for evil disposed persons to contrive assassination of President Johnson, who had that day been inaugurated, and was yest stopping at the Kirkwood House, went into the sitting room and met there the clerk who informed him on the evening previous to the 14th that a suspicious, villainous locking man had registered his name as G. A. Alzee', and had taken room No. 12th, which witness found was situated on the foor next above President Johnson's which was aimost over the latter room. The witness, in company with the proprietor and clerk of the hotel, went to the room and found it locked. They broke the door open, and found it unoccupied. The witness found here, among other things, a large naw revolver, and a dark coat hanging on the wall, in the pocket of which he found the bankbook of J. Wilkes Booth on the Ontario Bank of Canada, in which Booth was credited October I, 1864, with \$455. The name of "J. Wilkes Booth" was written on the inside and tions from income is received. I reply, that where the owner of property occupies the same, he is well entitled to deduct repairs, taxes, incurance, and interest, or the incumbrances on such property, as if the same were rented and produced income, and he has the same right even if the property is unoccupied. Very respectfully, E. H. ROLLINS, Deputy Commissioner.

Washington, May 15. Hon. James Harlan to-day entered on his duties as Secretary of the Interior.

Intelligence has been received of the approaching arrival of a large number of Polish emigrants, they having been forwarded from Euro pean ports under the austices of the Emigra-tion 8 clety established lately to provide new Lomes for the unfortunate Poles.

New York May 15
Commenting on the capture of Joff Davis, the Tritune hopes he will be trief on the charge of complicity in the murder of President Lincoln. The Times, World, Post, and Advertiser think he will be trief for treason, and hope it will be dene in civil court.

The Herald's Washington special says it is expected within two weeks there will be an offer to our capitalists for the Mexican loan, based on each securities as will make it a profitable nyestment.

Wilkes Booth" was written on the inside and outside of the book. In the pockets were also found several shirt collars and haukerchiefs, one being marked "Mary B-oth." Witness than carefully removed the clothing frod the bed, and between the sheets and the mattreas he found a large bowle knife, about a foot long, on which was some rust or stains. All these articles were produced in court.

R. A. Jonea, clark of the Kirkwood House, was next sworn. Witness exhibited the hold register, showing the name of A. T. Sarrat as coccupying room 12c. Witness stated that Surratt registered his name about 8 o'clock on the morning of the 14th of April, and paid his bill for one day in advance, and went up to his emigration schemes now creating so much excitement are totally unauthorized. It is intimated some of them have been investigated and found to be managed by the French emissaries, with a view to induce the Government to pro-

hibit emigration.

The Times Washingten special savs: Instructions have been sent to General Wilson to forward Davis, petticoats and all, to Savannan, and to bring them thence by water to Washing-

New York, May 15.

The Nashville special to the Times says: "Joe Brown, late rebel Governor of Georgia, was brought here last night as a prisoner, and left in the evening for Louisville. Jeff Davis is not ear a strong gnard and are der a strong guard, and will arrive here (Nash ville) Thursday evening.
Every rebel body of regular soldiers and guerilla organization in this State and Northern
Alabama have given up to come under Thomat's late order.
Thousands of rebel soldiers have arrived

here, and taken the oath, including the redoubtable Dick Mann. Nearly all the hospitals are cleared out."

New York May 16.

The Tribune's special says the War Department has had laid before it a bill introduced in the rebel Congress by Mr. Curry, of Alabama, which was concoted for the purpose of vindicating the starvation of prisoners of war, the number of black soldiers, the burning of Northern tis prohibited by Gen. Camby.

New York, May 16.

Among the latest demonstrations in England took the horse and about 7 or 8 or 4 o'clock of the evening of the murder standing in the back door of Ford's Theatre taking with a lady; saw him again about 7 or 8 or 10 o'clock bring a horse to the door of the theatre, and finally, the assassination of the President of the United States and his Cabinet.

The presentle sets forth in great detail and no needless iteration of the action of the United States and the struction of slaver, they adopted one rejoicing in the Federal structure of the state of the thorse go away, but didn't see him, a which are the crowd had gathered and Ned crail successes and the destruction of slaver, they adopted one rejoicing in the Federal successes and the destruction of slaver, they adopted one rejoicing in the Federal successes and the destruction of slaver, they adopted one rejoicing in the Federal successes and the destruction of slaver, they adopted one rejoicing in the Federal successes and the destruction of slaver, they adopted one rejoicing in the Federal successes and the destruction of slaver, they adopted one rejoicing in the Federal successes and the destruction of slaver, they adopted one rejoicing in the Federal successes and the destruction of slaver, the present of the Cuited States and the struction of slaver, they adopted one rejoicing in the Federal successes and the destruction of slaver, they adopted one rejoicing in the Federal successes and the destruction of slaver, the state of the taking with a lady, saw him again about 7 or 8 or 4 o'clock of the evening of the murder of the working men in teck the horse of the taking with a lady, saw him again about 7 or 8 or

neuncing it as unprincipled and inhuman. Then I lows tre resolution; therefore, Resolved, By the House of Representatives of the Confederate States, the Senate concurring, that we do adhere to our opinion that the so-called emancipation proclamation of the President of the United States and emissions of unprincipal on the control of the United States and emissions of the president of the United States and emissions of unprincipal of the control of the United States and emissions of the president of the United States and emissions of the president of the United States and emissions of the president of the United States and emissions of the president of the United States and emissions of the United States and NEW YORK, May 1". The Herald's Washington special cave: 1'por the arrival here of General Saerman, it is prob able that a very aplcy correspondence between him and Gen. Halleck will be brought to light The original letters are not here, but the fe opposed to us are not among the acts of legiti mate wasfare, but are properly classed amon-such acts as the right to put to death prisoner As you will be in Richmont ln a few day offer you the hospitalities of my where I shall be g attited to receive of war without special right, and the light to assassinate, and, if persisted in, we stribute to make your sojourn here

> he papers go to show that this resolution was ead the first and second time, and made the eclal order for the secret session on the 16th

special order for the secret session on the 16th of February, 1864.

The Heraid's special says: President Johnson has under consideration a new amnesty proclamation. The issuance or suppression of it is exjected will be decided on at the Cabinet meeting to be held to-day.

The proof maticion, if issued, will announce what classes of rebels are to be held responsible for their treason and what will not be.

The Heraid's Wilmington correspondent says there has recently been considerable exclusions in Wilmington in consequence of a runor that in Wilmington in consequence of a rumor that the rebel ram Stonewall is making a raid on that place, and Fort Fisher and Caswell have been re-injurced in anticipation of the raid.
Chief Justice Chae and party, in the prosecution of their tour through the South, arrived at Wimligston on the Sth. Mr. Chase will proceed from Wilmington to Charleston

In a recent order Gen. Grant has relieved Major Gen. Dana from the command of the Department of Massissippil and ordered to proceed to his place of residence and report for further orders. Major-Gen. Warren succeeds Gen. The Herald's army correspondent has the fol-

> lstrates to administer justice in the surround-ing country, and is using every exertion with the best success to substitute civil for military rule in Southern Virgiaia.
>
> The flocking of negroes from the country into the town of Danville has been stopped, by di-rection of General Wright, and agricultural operations have consequently been resumed. The farmers, however, are much in need of

see, mules, and implements to prosecute Long trains heavily laden with valuable prop cople of Alabama are rejeleing at the downfall the rebellion and their restoration to the

Long trains heavily laden with valuable property captured by our armies in Virginia and North Carolina, are daily arriving at City Pout, Va, from Danville, via Burkesville Junction. Among the articles are goods in original packages, as they cut the block of the national first at Southern pouts, and machinery for the manufacture of arms for the rebels stolen from Harper's Ferry by them.

When the soldiers of the 2d and 5th corps reached the Potomac, and first glimpses caught sight of the capitol dome they broke out into wild cheers. An additional source of rejoicing was afforded them on Sunday morning, in the news or Jeff Dayls's capture.

The throng of visitors are constantly passing into the army in carriages, on horseback, and into the army in carriages, on horseback, and on foot to see the brave men who have done

them consigned in the scene of his former bru-tality. His recapture is regarded as certain.

The Tribune's special has the following: Ar-rangements one making at the Treasury De-partment to pay off the 2d and 5th corps, now excamped in the rear of alexandria, within the and suffered so much to maintain the nation Among the Richmond trophies in the 5th corps is a huge Russian bloodhound which was kept by one of the Libby prison jailors to hunt at two weeks.

The Government has pald ont one hundred at thirty millions for its debt during the Union prisoners.
Agrand review in the immediate vicinity of Washington of the Army of the Potomae and Sheim n's army and such other force as may be there is foundly looked forward to by the people in the 15th corps. The rear grand of Sherman's army passed through Richmand last Saturness of manufacts. Washington. The guerillas have subsided and therefore the wires have not been molested between Washington and Georgia.

A civilian also came through Virginia on horeback in the track of the 2d corps, and two days in in its rear. He reports that he neither saw nor heard of guerillas, and that he was wholly unmolested. In every county there were some rebel officers and soldlers who had returned still wearing their uniforms for want of other clothing, and were going vigorously man's army passed through Richmand last Sat-ure a , en route for Washington.

It is said that many of General Sherman's efficies and enrolled men are anxious to join in the Mexican emigration enterprise.

The rebel General Lee and family are living in Richmond on good rations, regularly served out to thus

The Times' special says: It has been decided to reduce at once the strength of the army to 120,000 or 150,000 men.

Sr. Louis, May 16.

A Cairo despatch says General Negrits, with 4,000 laberal troops, appeared before Matamoras on the 29th uit, demanding its surrender, which was refused.

ras on the 28th ult, demanding its surrender, which was relused.

The imperialists marched out and met them with cavalry and artillery, and a fight occurred. Business was suspended at Mataunoras and the streets were barricaded in expectation of an attack, but all was quiet on the evening of the 2d. The custom-house officers fied to Brownsville, and the wealthy residents had moved all their valuables to the same place.

Eight bundred French troops arrived at the mouth of the Rio Grande on the 23d and left for the interior the next day. A report had reached Bagdad that the Liberals were in full retreat.

are subdued, and seem as anxious now to be let alone for the sake of peace and agriculture, as they were four years ago to be let alone in the wicked work of destroying the Union.

Major General Howard has been appointed at the head of the Freedmans Bureau.

General Sherman's army started from Richmond on Friday, and will be here with the General at its head on Wednesday or Thursday. The Tribune's Richmond correspondent says: Hunter was arrested at his home in Esser country by a squad of cavalry under Colonel Meintyre, of the 20th New York.

The railroad communication between Richmond and the South is being established as fast as possible, but their is very little material in the country fit to repair with.

The Times learns from a source of undoubted onthority that Jeff Davis will be confined at Fort Lafayette.

retreat.

Mobile dates of the 7th state that a navy boat and transport fleet sunk in Mobile Bay. Officers, pilots, engineers, &c, have gone up the Tembighee river to bring down the vessels sursendered to Admiral Hatcher. Gen. Canby will soon move his headquarters to Naw Orleans.

New York. May 16.

The Commercial's special says: The evidences of the guilt of the prisoners at the conspiracy of the guilt of the prisoners at the conspiracy trial appears so conclusive as to completely check the current of sympathy in their favor produced by the proposed secret trial. It is produced by the proposed secret trial. It is said that the prisoners are warned by their

said that the prisoners are warned by their counsel to abandon all hope. They appear interly broken cown.

Reverdy Johnson takes but little part in the trial. He is preparing an elaborate argument challenging the jurisdiction of the conf.

The Poet's special says that Judge Lond, of Rahimore resterday charged a grand jury that the configuration of the configurati The Poet's special says that Judge Lond, of Baltimore, yesterday charged a grand Jury that persons sitting in military commissions for the trial of citizens of Maryland not connected with the army or the navy, are liable to ludictment. It is believed in official circles that Jeff Davis will flist be tried on a charge of high treason. The testimony taken before the doors were opened to the reporters for the press includes that of a man who was in the rebel service, and which went to show that as early as 1803 Booth and others contemplated the murder of the President. Also the burning of the Northern cities. Secret meetings were held consisting and the assassination was freely spoken of in the streets of Richmond. Others testified that

the streets of Renmond. Others testhed that they had seen Booth in company with Clay, Holcomb, Thompson, and others in Canada.

WASHINGTON, May 16.

The members of the Military Court this morning visited Ford's Theatre to obtain more lateligible information concerning the scene of the assassination, and various points in that connection.

The pistol picked up in the box was produced In the court, and identified.

Lientenant Lovatt, who went in pursuit of the assassin, gave an interesting account of over-taking him, and of the conduct of Dr. Mudd, who dressed Booth's leg. The bot which was cut from Booth's leg was ced in court. Inside was written "J.

other Laya, who were in parents of the ritines, said that Dr. M ndd at first dealed seeing hem, but afterwards recollected that it was Booth's limb which he bad set, the latter having been, the booth's limb which he had set, the latter maring been somewhat disguised.

Mr. Arnold, M. C., of Illinois, during four years of Mr. Lincoln's administration, and his personal friend, is preparing a memoir of the life and administration of President Lincoln, with a history of the important Congressional legislation of the same period.

New York, May 16.

New York, May 16.
The Washington correspondent of the Post says: The next great trial will be that of Jeff Davis, who will soon arrive here. It is rumored that he will have to stand trial as an accomplice in the murder of Mr. Lincoln. If that charge against him should be abandoned, he will be tried for treason. It is difficult to see how he is to escape with his life, and sympathizers here abandon all hopes of a pardon, as the President has repeatedly announced his intention to execute the laws upon the leaders. Of course if Davis gets a pardonno one else will course if Davis gets a pardon no one else will

The Bermuda Advocate of the 26th ult. contains a report of the parllamentary examination of the plot to introduce the yellow fever into our Northern cities, and says that the examination has resulted in the committal of a resident of the island named Swan, on the charge of having conspired with one Dr. Blackburn to take charge of certain trunks containing infected clothing, for the purpose of having them family the following the purpose of events until the opening the purpose of the purpose of events until the opening The Bermuda Advocate of the 26th ult. conwatch the progress of events until the openin ore tavorable to the spread of the lutamou

CONTROL OF MISSISSIPPI, has issued an address to the people stating that Gen. Taylor had surrendered all forces east of the Mississippi ver, with all Government cotton, quarterms er, commissary and other stores. All office and persons in possession of public stores will be held to strict accountability and embezzlers arrested. The Legislature has been ordered to meet on the 18th of May, and will doubtless order the State officers immediately to return to Jackson with the archives of the State. County officers are enjoined to be vigilant in the preservation of order, and Sheriffs are empowered to call out posse comitatus and the militia, and to keep arms for this purpose. He says the State laws must be enforced, as they are now essential till repealed, and masters will be held responsible as herectofore for the protection and conduct of their slaves. Chizens are exprestly solvied to unite in the preservation of peace, to arrest robbers and maranders, to feariessly achieve the fortunes of the State, and meet facts with fortitude and common sense. It is believed this address will materially hasten the reorganization of the State government. Conganization of the State government.

General Dana has called the Convention for t meet at Jackson instead of Vicksburg.
The cetten belonging to the Confederat government in East Louislana, Mississippl, Alaboma, and West Florida having been enren-

est of antity, and save Johnson's language is pa sst of anoty, and says Johnson's lauguage is pa-fic and at termonlike, and will meet with fa-ciable response in England.

The Times hopes the idle words of provoca-ion which have been employed by irresponsi-de resons, may be buried in the grave of Mr.

nestioned Lord Derby as to the meaning of his pression, that the Southerners, il connected

ith the murder, committed a worse erime than Lord Derby said he did not see how his ex Lord Derby said he did not see now his ex-pression could be wronghilly interpreted. He need a well known aphorism of Taileyrand to simply convey his meaning that 8 antherners, by sanctioning what was not only highly im-moral, would also approve that which could do nothing but luftiet most serious injury on their multical cause.

New York, May 16 The Tribune's Washington special says it is numored in quarters well informed that the Collectership of the port of New York has been undered to Hon. Preston King.

Gen. Schoffled's order, declaring slaves in this State free, created much consternation, as the labor of the slave was wanted to put in spring

one, and the slaves refused to work, cla Hen. J. A Gilmer has commenced dividing

General Schoffeld's course gives universal sa The farmers are returning to their planta-th ns now that the war is over, and are making strong efforts to produce a good harvest Larg-numbers of contrabands are being thrown on of employment by the order of retrenchment is be Government expenditures. Many farmer empted by the liberal inducements of the Gov ri ment have purchased tracts of land in this

INDIANAPOLIS May 16. A despatch from Washington to Gen Hove, announces a enspension of the execution of Bowles and Milligan until the first of June, and a communication of Horsley's sentence to im a communation of mouse, prisonment for life.

New York, May 16.

An spent of Barbum's was here to-day and ellered \$500 for the petiticoats in which Jeff Davis was captured, while two prominent Chicago genilemen have been pleading for it as an addition to the great Northern Fair.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War, it may be added, sent a message to Sherman asling in view of their early adjournment that he proceed from Richmond to Washington by boat and appear before the committee at an early day. He declined peremptorily, and proceeded to march on the way with his troops. eeded to march on the way with his troo; In the conspirators trial the hearing of the testimony for the prosecution is expected to occupy this week. Every reasonable opportunity ded the prisoners for a tree consultation with their attorneys, and during the session rule or more of the accused was constantly usuging on the rail that divides them from the idience, in earnest conversation with his

Governor Pierpont will call an election for Governor Pierpont will call an election for members of the Legislature, to take place one week from next Thursday, and to be held in pursuance of the new constitution of the restored government of Virginia. Commissioners of election have been appointed for each county. All who desire to vote must first take an oath to support the new State government of Virginia, and also an oath of aliegiance to the United States. The call will be dated at Richmond, where, in the future, Gov. Pierpont will assume the executive control of the State.

General Sherman has not reached Washington. It appears that he is marching overland ton. It appears that he is marching overland from Richmond to Washington, at the head of his army. The statement that he has retused to chey the summons of the Committee on the Conduct of the War is a malicious cauard.

Richmond papers of yesterday have been re-ceived, but contain no news of special impor-tance. They say nothing of the arrest of Exceived, but contain no news of special impor-tance. They say nothing of the arrest of Ex-Santor Hunter, of Virginia.

It is believed that Maximilian's Prime Minis-ter has been in Washington two days, but let-ter the North last night. The object of his visit is not known; nor is it thought that he suc-ceeded in having an interview with any Gov-erment or foreign official.

Two large trunks filled with the private pa-pers of Geo. N. Sanders, were brought up to-day from Richmond and delivered to the War Department.

The city is filled with officers of Sherman's army, the advance of which reached Alexan-

The Government has official information that the pirate Stonewall coaled at Nassau, although the British Colonial suborities there have re-tured to even permit Union way vessels to enter that port, declaring that Nassau and Bermida were closed to both beligerent parties.

New York, May 17.

It is reported that another detachment of avalry was in pursuit of Gov. Magrath, of south Carolina.
The rebel Gen. Joe Johnston is at Charlotte,
North Carolina. It is said he applied for permission to be allowed to go to Canada, but was

The pirate Captain Semmes, with some com-parious, is endeavoring to reach the coast and and to his escape out of the country by sea. The Herald's Richmond correspondent says news of the capture of Jeff Divis was received there by the old residents and the secession sympathisers with the greatest astonishment and the despest sense of the humbiliation of their

The Herald's correspondent says: Governor F. H. Pierpont, of Virginia, has issued an address to the voters of the 1st. 2d, and 7th Congressional Districts of that State on the subject of the elections. The fourth Thursday in May is the regular election day, but as the districts above named are not thoroughly organized, no elections can be held by the laws of Virginia. The Executive is empowered to call special elections to fill vacancies. Governor Pierpont, therefore, advises no polls to be opened for members of Congress either in the counties already organized or in those unorganized, assuring the people that as soon as the county officers in the unorganized portions are elected he will order a special election for the above named Districts, when their will be a fair opportunity to choose their representatives. The Herald's correspondent says: Governor

to choose their representatives New York, May 17. New York, May 17.

By way of Havana we learn that the rebel leaders in Texas and Southwestern Loui-iana were still at Datl of latest accounts, proclaiming by public meetings that their determination to continue the war, notwithstanding the failure of their cause east of the Mississippi.

General Magrader made a speech on the 24th ult, in which he announced that he could see nothing discouraging for the rebels in the military situation, and mysteriously hinzed that hey had a neighbor near at hand, regarding whom he did not feel at liberty to say snything further at that time.

and in Texas.

The rebel blockade runner and pirate Owl,
Capt Modificarrived fat Havana from Malvesion on the 9th inst, and the steamship Imo-

yene, from the same place, with 1,000 bales of cotton, had reached Matanzas.

New York, May 17. The Times special says of the visit of the nilitary commission to the theater: It was ound that the assassin ran after falling on the ge, to get out of the building, a distance of

ninety feet.

The passage was six feet wide and entirely incostincted, and it is on a level with the ground, in the near of the building, so that the areas in had no steps to ascend or desceud.

There is a narrow read leading from the stage on the south side of the theatre, on Tenin street, on which the building froms. It was at the front door of this hall that Booth, Spanzler, and another whose name is not yet in evidence, were engaged in the mysterious managering which attracted the attention of Sergeant J. M. Dye, as detailed by him in his testimony yesterdey.

Everything remains undisturbed ludde the building just as it was at the time of the assas-ination, except that the chair in which Mr. Lincoln sat when he was shot has been taken away, and the blue flag which hung in front of the bax and in which Booth's spur caught, has The World's Washington special says the

resident has respited Milligan and Bowles, the actiona conspirators.

Washington, May 16. Washington, May 16.

J. Barrow's testimony: Spangler changed the scenes on the left of the stage, on same side as the President's box. I attended door same side. He attended door when I was away. Our positions were near the door leading into the aliey. There were two horses in the stable. A fellow who brought a horse there one day used to go with Booth pretty often. I don't see him among the prisoners. I think he lives in the new yard. I saw Booth as he came from the small door and rode off, but saw no one else. Didn't see Spangler come in or go out. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon we heard the President was to be there, and Spangler and I went in to take down the partition. The man Jake went with ns. We went and sat down in 'resident ought to be damned for having so

NASHVILLE, May 17. From information received of an officer who mmanded the escort of Jeff Davis up to the 9th inst , from the time that Basil Dake left lt, but who enrendered to our forces at Washington, Ga., we have received the following infor

maticn: On the 9th inst. Davis, after dividing the specie he had carried away from Richmond among his staff and personal escort, informed these with him that the hour had come when each one must look out for his personal safety He therefore divided the escort, taking with him a few trusty followers, among others Benjamin and Brecklnridge, and, leaving the remaining force, attempted to reach the coast but was captured by the 4th Michlgan cavalry

on the 10th. Basil Dake, who commanded the escort up to their arrival at Abbeyville, left his command, taking with him his field officers, and surren-

dered to our forces at Augusta. Davis is expected to arrive here to-night. The teamer Shamrock is now lying at the nipper wharf under Government orders. It is be leved that Jeff will take passage on her for the North. Forty-eight officers of Morgan's command took the oath to-day. Seven hundred and fifty prisoners arrived to

day from Chattanooga. Seven feet water on the shoals. River rising. Weather cloudy. WAR DEPARTMENT, WARD DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 17, 9 A. M. To Major-General Diz:
The tollowing communication from General Canby, relating to the Stonewall, may be of interest and importance to shippers at New.

interest and importance to shippers at New York, has been received by this department We are now within 24 hours of telegraphic communication with New Orleans.
Signed, E. M. STAN CON, Signed, New Orleans, May 15. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The United States Consul at Harana reports that the rebel ram Stonewall left that point on the 4th, ostensibly for Galveston. I have wained all the commanders on the coast.

E. R. S. CANBY, Maj. Gen. NEW YORK, May 17. Key West advices say that the steamer Columbia, which arrived there from Havana, re-ported to the Government authorities that the plate Stonewall was busy receiving men and ammueltion from the Owl and other Confed-

amministion from the Owl and other Conlederate steemers and blockade ranners.
Capt. Jno M. Mcflitt has assumed command of the Stonewall. The United States steamer Powhatan went to sea from Key West on learning the movements of the Stonewall. WASHINGTON, May 17.

It is understood the President yesterday respited the servence of the Indiana conspirators. Bowles and Milligau, from Friday to the 2d of June, and commuted that of Horsey to

New York May 17.

The Commercial's Washington special says:
A delegation of twenty chizens from all parts of
North Carollua, invited by the President to confer with him on the reconstruction of a loyal
State government, have arrived. The reare reorts of great destitution in the State. There re no horses nor mules nor seed for planting

cope. thouldes of Nassan extended coaling facilities the Stonewal, which are refused United

body, amply justifies the charge of conspiracy to murder made against him.

The Post's special says: Jeff Davis will probably not be tried with the assassing at the portion.

It is not yet determined whether he will

ormer, he will bave a separate trial. former, he will have a separate trial.

The testimony taken lu the assassination case last Friday, and now made public, shows that the conspiracy dates back to the summer of 1868, and that Booth was then engaged in it. The consultacy contemplated the capture of the 1863, and that Booth was then engaged in it. The conspiracy contemplated the capture of the President, his murder, the burning of Northern cities, creating dissatisfaction among the Northern people at the war, and the bringing about of a revolution in favor of the Conlederacy.

Booth was the leading agent in the matter, visiting various parts of the country, and holding secret consultations in Canada with G. N. Sanders, (who has since said he didn't know Booth). Clay, Holcomb, Thompson, and others. Booth was irruished mones from Richmond, and was the agent to hire others.

An actor named Chester refused to have anything to do with the affair, though Booth promised bim \$2,500. He was only to see that the back door of Grover's Theatre, where it was list continualised to perpetrate the assassing

first contemplated to perpetrate the assassing tion, was kept open for the exit of Both. A tion, was kept open for the exit of Booth. At first they coaxed him, then threatened him with death if he divulged the plot. Luis Fox, of Rochester, claimed the cham-plen cue in the billiard match last night, on the ground that Kavanangh didn't appear. Ka-vanangh's excuse was illness, but the question 11 o'clock A. M. to day.

The Ralelph (N. C.) Standard of the 11th says:
It is probable that steps will be soon taken to
call a convention to construct a loyal State

Government
A letter dated Fayetteville, N. C., May 3, says that a delegation was appointed by the Mayor of that place to proceed to Wilmington to procene food for the lubabitants. The result was that 25,000 or 30,000 rations were at once forwarded; and, although the secosh swore they wouldn't eat anything from the Yankes, they wouldn't eat anything from the Yankes, they were the very first to rusb on with bags and baskets. Government horses and mnies are also furnished the farmers to work with.

The steemer Nightingale brings Hayana dates of the 11th, and key West of the 13th.

The rebel ram Stonewall arrived at Hayana on the 11th. It was said that the Government would not allow her any facilities for doing would not allow her any facilities for doing

damage to our shipping, and that she would be obliged to leave within twenty-four hours, and would not be allowed to discharge or take on board any men or ammunition, and only sufficient coal to take her to see, and that if the Capt General had orders to that effect, he would willingly seize her. There was no report of her having destroyed any vessels on the way to Havana.

It was reported that the blockade-runner Imagene arrived at Matamoras on the 10th with 1,000 baies of cotton from Galveston, and landed twelve passengers en route for Europe. The Imagene sails on the 11th, ostensibly for Nassau. Her passengers reached Havana on the 11th.

It was said that the Consul applied officially

It was said that the Consul applied officially for permission to send, by a tug boat, notifica-tion of the presence of the Stonewall to Key West, but Gen. De Marena refused the request. West, but Gen. De Marena refused the request. The American steamer Columbia was seut. As she passed the Fiorida coast signal fires were seen along for twenty miles.

On the 7th a steamer appeared off the Moro. She was signalled, and suddeuly under all steam, etarted northward, displaying the Eugland ensign at the peak, and the rebel fire at the fore top. It was thought she was the imogene.

as arrived.

The pirate Stonewall, it appears, le't Tenriffe Apil 1st, and arrived at Hermuda on the
6th, thence she proceeded to Nassau, but was
nable to go over the bar, owing to her drawing over eluteen feet water, and then occupled three days in her passage to Havana. She was not saluted at Havana, but the Spanish lng the pirate to his daughters, paid her a visit. One of the Captain-General's aids and several Government officers also visited her. Some difficulties were attempted to be placed in the way of clearing the steamer Coin:nbia for Key West by our Consul, but Messrs J. M. Moraie & Co. overe me them, and she was al

lowed to depart to warn Admiral Shribbing at Key West.

lowed to depart to warn Admiral Shribbing at Key West.

Washington, May 17.

Gen. Harris had read the letter written by Hon. Rev. Johnson, on which he places his objection to acting as coursed. In the letter Mr. Johnson takes the ground that the oath prescribed by the Constitutional Convention was illegal and no moral injunction would be violated by disregarding it, because the exaction of the oath was beyond the authority of the Convention, and as a law therefore void.

Win. Williams testified as to the pursuit of the assassins with Major O'Brien. He went to Eurratteville; they went to Dr. Mind's. I asked the Doctor If any strangers had been that way, and he said no. He deplied that two men had been there, one with a broken leg. He said he had heard of the assassination first in church on Sunday. He appeared uneasy and unwilling to give us information. I saw him again on Friday, the 21st. We went then to arrest him. I asked him again about the two men, and he hen said he had seen them, but said they were not Booth and Harroid. We showed bim the pleture of Booth, and he said at first he didn't recollect the features, but looked like Booth across the eyes. We searched the honse. Mrs. Minds aid one of the men had left a boot upstairs, which was brought down, and had J. Wilke Booth written on it. Mrs. Minds aid the booth had the value of the evening, and that they came on horseback. Mirs, M. sald they kere on horseback. Mirs, M. sald they kere on horseback. Mirs, M. sald they kere on horseback and he and the pleture of his men. On cross-examination, witness and Mudd said the injured man went of on crut-hes made by one of his men. On cross-examination, witness and Mudd said the injured man went of on crut-hes made by one of his men. On cross-examination, witness and Mudd said the injured man went of on crut-hes made by one of his men. On cross-examination, witness and he had see a them of the definition of here. The establishment of an emplie in Mexico and the two men had left a boot up the formation was a time of Told the direction they took, and we found their tracks. I was of the party that went to Wilmer's house late on Wednesday evening. The court here took a recess.

Evening Session-Simon Garrick testified as Evening Session—Simon Garrick testified as to the interview with Mndd on the 18th and 21st. He was one of the party who went in search of Booth, and afterward in the arrest of Mudd. The testimony was similar to that of the others, and already given by L. Lovel, who was in charge of the party

Mrs. E Affatt, eister-in-law of John Lloyd, teslified she was at Lloyd's on the 11th, and in a carriage with him. Saw Mrs. Surratt some-

where near Uniontown, Lloyd and Mrs. Saratt talked logether. Lloyd went to ber car-lage, where the conversation took place, and out ho ons. Was at Lloyd's house on the 11th. aw him and Mrs. 8. talking, but didn't hear em. Nothing new was elicited in the cross-exami nation except Lloyd made no statement in reference to his business with Mrs. 8. NEW YORK, May 17.

The Commercial's Washington special savs Gen. Sherman is expected in Washington Fri-day. He will remain ouly long enough to trans-set some necessary business, when he will de-part at once on a visit to his family. It has been finally deckied that the grand re-ciew shall take place on Tuesday or Wednesday Ger. Schoffeld has extended the use of rail

beir homes, which privilege they gladly actheir homes, which privilege they gladly accept.

the Rileigh papers say a reward of \$25,000 for S. B. Vance, the rebel Governor of North Carolina, would go far toward inlishing the war in this State. There are others who ought to be arrested and tried for treason, and we could name them in this article were it necessary. We may do so hereafter.

Union meetings are being held all over the State, and a great mass meeting will be held at Raleigh to-day.

Sam Francisco, M. 7 15.

The scarcity and high price of flour at B size City, Idaho, culminated on the 1st of April in a popular ontbreak and raid upon the flour stores. The disturtance was quelled, and the price of flour reduced. There is a considerable supply now on the way.

Gen. McDowell left Saturday evening on the steamer Raginaw on a tour of inspection through Southern California.

The capture of Jeff Davis created great feeling of satisfaction throughout the State.

The thirty daws mourning for the death of Abraham Lincoln having expired, all embiems

are being taken down, and flags hoisted in full mast.
The people of Saeramento hnug Jeff Davis in ciligy.

Philadelphia, May 17-2 P. M.

Last evening a colored man got into a Pine Last evening a colored man got into a Pine street pass car, and refused all entreaties to leave the car, where his presence appeared to be not desired. The conductor of the car, fearful of being fined for ejecting him, as was done by the Judge of one of our courts in a similar case, ran the car off the track, detached the borses, and left the colored man still firmly maintaining his position in the car, having agent the whole of the night there. The conductor looks upon the part he enacted in the aftair as a splendid piece of strategy. The matter creates quite a sensation in the neighborhood where the car is standing.

NEW YORK, May 17. New York, May 17.

The Express says: The opening of the Southern country to trade will eventually create a very active demand for oil, and the future of trade looks much brighter than it did a short time since. The South is not so well supplied with gas facilities as the North, and consequently will consume much oil. Produce and exchange generally dull, and the tendency steedily downward. In drygoods there are no new features to notice, and trade is less active than last week. Domestic goods but a smill empty on hard. Foreign fabrics are well sustained for everything reasonable, and the detained for everything reasonable, and the de

mand fair.
The Times Washington special says that the cavalry corps under General Crook, which left Petersburg and Richmond on the 10th, arrived at camp on the road from Washington to Alexat camp on the road from Washington to Alexandia this afternoon. The much was made casy. The stages, men, and horses are in fine concilion. Siccum's army, with Gen. Sherman at its head, is expected to reach the camp ground to night. The Army of Tennessee, commanded temporarily by Gen. Logan, will arrive by Friday.

The Tribune's special says: The charges in the case of Garnett, recently appointed Assessor for Virginia, will be thoroughly sitted by Secretary McCulloch before he is permitted to act of fieldly.

The Secretary of the Treasury has signed the The Secretary of the treasury has signed the last requisition from the War Department. Nothing remains unpaid except the army. The Military Commission, of which Colonel Chapman is Judge Advocate, was reorganized into a court-martial to-day, and Major-General tasey added to the former Board as the Presiden \$\frac{1}{2}\$

the trial of Wilbur opens to-morrow. A delegation of Congressmen, with ilon. J. M. Ashley at the head, called on the President to-day, for the purpose of protesting against any action on the part of the Government which shall extend the rights of prisoners of war to those officers and privates in the late rebel those officers and privates in the late rebeamy who have consented to murder and stary our men when prisoners of war. It is under stood the President agreed with the delegation and will proceed to act upon their representations by directing that the testimony be take on the subject

n the enbject.
The Trionne's special says: The connsci defending the conspirators are to be paid, il pai at all, by money raised in Baltimore for tha

that it had been made some time before, and couccaled by neatly fitting wall-paper pasted over lt.

Nothing has been changed in the theatre since the assas ination. The stage econory for

red curtained recess in the centre, used by Asa Treuchard. On crose examination Jett said Booth was not present, when Harrold said, "We are the assa-sias of the President." He and Balnoridge came up afterward, was agitated, and didn't intend telling it. A few moments after his first remark, Harrold said, "Youder is the man, J. Wilkes Booth, who killed the President."

Lieut. Col Conger testified to finding Jett in the hotel in Bowling Green in bed. He put on his clothes. I asked him, "Where are the two men who came with you acrose the river from Port Royal. Jett said, "Can I see you alone." I said yes. Lieut. Baker and Doberty went out of the room. Jett said, "I knew who you wanted; I can tell you where they are; now they are on the road to Port Royal, about three miles from there at the house of Mr. Garrett."

I will show you where they are now and you can get them. I told him I had just come from there, and he seemed for a moment considerably embarrassed, and said he thought we came On cross examination Jett said Booth was not bly embairassed, and said he thought we came from Richmond; but if we passed by Garrett's I told him it didn't make any difference: we could go back and see; just before we got to the house Jett, who was riding with me, said. "We

nonse sett, we no was riding with inc. said. "we are near; we go through the gate; lets stop and look around." Jett went with Lieutenant Baker and myself to find the gate, while I went back for the cavalry. We returned rapidly and a guard was stationed around the building; when I went to the house Lieutenant Baker was telling some one to strike a light and come was telling some one to strike a light and come out.

The first inclvidual I saw was said to have been Garrett. I said to him, "Where are the men who stopped at your house." He replied: "They have gone to Mndd's." I then asked him whereabous was Mudd's He then com-

CLEAR OUT .- The following article from the Albany Evening Journal, which is generally considered as expressing the views of Mr. Sew eition that will be assumed by that distinguished statesman now that the war for the preserva tion of the Union is over:

menced to teli them without consent.

Now that the war to overthrow draws to a close, popular interest centres on Mexico. Will there be a new contest there? General Burbridge, of Kentucky, in a speech on Tueeday, expressed a hope that the negro troops noter his command would soon be operating on the other side of the Rio Grande. Bishop Simpson's prophecy, that Uncle Sam next order to his army will be: "Gaide centre Forward, march, through Texas Into Mexico!" finds a general echo among the soldiers. They would glodly drive the runnants of the Confed-erate forces into the army of Maximilian, and

o find it.

No harm has resulted from delay in this matter. The new Emperor is by the ears with both parties in Mexico. The republics have never been vanquished; the conservatives hate him because he proposes to carry out the policy of confiscating church property. By this, and his toleration of other creeds, he is involved in a spirited quarrel with the Pope, and nothing but the influence of Napoleon has prevented his excommunication. Meanwhile, Napoleon himself is made nucomfortable by a growing opposition in the French Chambers to his expensive scheme. A debate on the subject is pending, and possibly a metion will be carried demaning a withdrawal of the French troops now in Mexico. Maximilian finds that he has pillowed his imperial head on a cushion of thorns. If our government acts carnestly against him, the end of the glittering farce is not far.

President Johnson's views on this subject are in no doubt. In the Senate he took a leading position in favor of the resolutions denouncing the empire. He is an earnest and life long advocate of the Monroe doctrine. In an able speech to the British minister he made a most adroit reference to the subject, intended to show that it was the interest of England to act with the United States in demanding the termination. that it was the interest of England to act with the United States in demanding the termination of the French occupation. We shall not prob-

ably have long to wait before it will become manifest that Maximilian must leave Mexico, in response to protest, if he will—in obedience to force, if necessary. This country will never tol erate a branch of the Napeolonic empire up of Carear will choose the alternative of war. But if he does, we shall have a hundred or two thousand troops who would ask no more congenial occupation than teaching him better

GEORGIA AFFAIRS,-We have received a copy of the Atlanta Intelligencer, dated the 6th inst .. and containing some information of value from Northern Georgia. The Intelligencer is still conducted by the same proprietors who controlled the paper before the late occupation of the city by our forces. Colonel B. B. Eggleston, of the 1st Ohio volunteer cavalry, is in command f the post, and rebel soldlers are daily reporting to him to obtain paroles or take the oath of alleglance. The Intelligencer arges the people o obey the laws and perform their whole duty n restoring order and security to the country. We find in its columns the following proclama-

tion from Governor Brown: A PROCLAMATION. To the Officers and Members of the General Assembly:

The magnitude of the events that have occurred since your late adjoornment and are now transpiring in our public affairs, affecting as they do serkingly the safety, security, and well-

fare of the people of the State, render it highly preper and expedient that the General Assem-bly should be in session at an early day, to conbly hould be in session at an early day, to consider of the calsting state of things, and to provide the best means which they, in their wisdom, may be slie to devise for meeting the extegencies of the times.

The two most distinguished Generals of the Confederacy, commanding armies upon which we mainly relied for the defence and maintonance of our cause, having been compelled by overwhelming numbers to capitaliate, it now devolves upon statesmen and patriots in the civil department of government, to do all in their power to prevent anarchy, restore and preserve order, and save what they can of civilization.

You are, therefore, hereby required to con vene in extraordinary session at the capitol in Milledgeville, on Menday, twenty-second day of this present month. Given under my hand and the Great Scal at

the capital of the State, this third day of May 1865. JOSEPH E BROWN. The rebel General Wofford has issued the following general order, which followed that from General Judah, which we also append : HEATQUARTERS CS. FORCES, NORTHERN ALA., KINGSTON, GA., May 4, 1365. General Order, No. -.

All officers and soldiers of my command, and all officers and soldiers of the Confederate army now in Northern Georgia, who have not been paroled, will report to me at this place by the 12th inst, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of receiving their paroles.

The utmost limit being the 20th last, all officers and coldiers amongs that the purpose of the coldiers and coldiers are adversed by the do not cers and soldiers enumerated above, who do not report by that time, will be considered as rensing to comply with this order, and will be re arded and treated as onllaws by the authori-ies of the United States, as will be seen by refence to the following communication, ad-

United States forces.

By order of W. T. Wofferd, Brig. Gen. Com.

J. W. GRAY, Captain and A. A. G. Headquariers U. S. Forces, Resaca, Ga., May 2, 1865.

Brigadier-General W. T. Woford, Commanding C. S. Forces, Northern Georgia:
General: Under the surrender of yoursell and torces, of this date, I will parole all Confederate officers and soldiers whom you report to me as such; and all within your jurisdiction who do not report to you for that purpose will be regarded by the United States authorities as

ntlawe, and treated as such.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. JUDAH, Belg. Gen. U. S. V. The spirit of the Intelligencer, Gov. Brown's roclamation, and the order of Gen. Wofford, indicate that earnest steps are at once to be BURNETT'S STANDARD PREPARATION

THE TOHET -Among the best compounds now offered to the ladies for toilet purposes. there are few so favorably received as those emanating from the laboratory of Joseph Burnett & Co. They possess, in an eminent degree, all the qualities of purity and officacy, and are nocceeary et cateras of every lady's tollet-table. Some of the best of these compounds are Coco-AINE for the HAIR, KALLISTON for the SKIN, the ORIENTAL TOOTH-WASIL a very elegant dentifrice; FLORIMEL, one of the choicest perfames in the country; and COLOGNE WATER, preferred by many to the imported article.

Burnett's Standard Cocklug Extracts take anexceptional rank as the best made in America. The proprietors of the famous Fifth-avenue Hotel, in New York, say: "We regard them a the best in the world." All these preparations merit a high degree of popularity.—Chicago Tribune.

Joseph Burnett & Co. are also mannfacture of Jonas Whittenbe's Asthma Remedy. It has cured thousands of cases. Many emine men have attested to its virtnes; among them Ex-PRESIDENT MARTIN VAN BUREN, WASHING-TON IRVING, DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES and others. 'Burnett's Floral Hand-Book and Ladies'

Calendar" contains a complete dictionary of the language of flowers, and many poetical gems, which, together with a descriptive list of the choice preparations of this house, render it a Louisville Journal. .Bnruett's Preparations are for sale by all respectable dauggists and dealers in fancy goods.

may2 thors&sur&w6m

ANCIENT FINE ARTS. To the Editor of the New York Herald: Freepecting the relics or porcelain ware found in the late exhumations at Herculanoum, which have been forwarded to the Society of Antiquities in London, where of jour correspondent say also hattle resembling Drake's Plantation Bitters was undoubtedly phoed among the rolus by the agent of Dr. Drake, we desire to state that he is theorized in every respect. If a bottle was found there bearing our lettering, the language of the Ancient Remans was different from the accepted litera ture of that day. Our agent has other business than this in Europe, and has not been in Italy at all. No doubt Americans carry Plantation Bitters to Rome; b trying to impose upon a society of Aniquarians in thi way seems quite useless, and we do not appreciate the loke. It is unnecessary for us to spend money in Europe while we are unable to supply the demand for these cal-

ebrated Bitters here. Respectfully. m18 cod8&w1 P H. DRAKE & CO.

MARRIED,

On Sunday, May 14, 18.5, at the Synazorue on Grestreet, by the Rev. A. I. H. Bernal, assisted by M. Golberg, Eeq., Jacob Harris to Josephine Fribelma all of this city. On Sunday, May 14th, 1865, at the residence of Mi John Lammel, by Rev. Mr. Werts, W. W. Rhannson of Troy, St. Choix county, Wis., to Miss Mary Lewart of Portland, Ky.

DIED.

In Jeffersonville, May 14. Maay E., danehter of C. A and Luc Neely, aged one year and six months.

In Jeffersonville, Ind., on the 12st inst., at the residence of his mother, Mr. GEO. W. WATHEN, in his 49th At the residence of H. C. Hensley, in the city, on the night of the 13th lost. Mrs. Mary F. Andreads, wife of H. I. Anderson, Esq. of Rutherford county, Benn. On the 18th lost, Start Romsson, son of J. C. and Mary L. Blancagulel, in his 2d year.

On the 10th instant. of consumption, at the late residence of his mother in Shelbyville, Mr. Tuno, M. Swithin the 28th year of his age.

The Dead that might be Living.

It is sad to think that thousands die annually with the

Many a weakling goes down to the grave every day whom the timely use of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRAT- to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select ED STOMACH BITTERS would have caved. It is a their own agents. in whom they have confidence, and consolation, however, to know that this glerious Tonicserving the lives of multitudes. In cases of general de perhaps more astonishing than anything heretofore observed or recorded in the history of medical treatment Feeble, emsciated, and despairing patients, whose powers of digestion seem to be actually extinguished, recov er their eppetite, strength, and spirits, under a course of the Bitters, with a rapidity that is positively amaz the preparation was long ago thrown into the shade by its actual results. New virtues, which they had never thought of attributing to it, are continually being de veloped in its application to new cases. As a preven tive of diseases of every class and a constitutional in vigorant it stands alone and unapproachable.

A Physiological View of Harringo—Contain ing nearly 302 pages and 130 time Plates and Emgraving of the Anatomy of the Sexual Organs in a state of Health and Discuss, with a Treatise-on Belf-abuse, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Anthor's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful advisor to the married and those contemplating marriage who entertain'd subte of their on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps, or postal currency, by

STARCH-100 boxes Fox's Sharch; 100 dos Erhenbresber's Starch; for eale by 8.66 WOODRUFF & CO.

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NET ASSETS JAN., 1865 \$3,677,362 71!

FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS. 10" Agencies in ull the principal Cities and

fower in the United States.
Applications for insurance will be premptly W. PRATHER & CO., Ag'ts. maris disturbation NO. 416 MAIN STREET.

Loan was empleted on the II t of March, 18-5 The payable three years from the 15th day of June, 1865, was

days over One Hundred Millions of this series have been sold-leaving this day less than Two Hundred Millions to be disposed of. The interest is payable semi-annually in currency on the lith of December and lith of June by Coupous attached to each acte, which

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More and More Desirable. The Rebellion is suppressed, and the Government has already adepted measures to reduce expenditures a rapidly as possible to a peace footlas, thus with frawing

This is the ONLY LOAN IN MARKET now o ered by the Government, and constitutes the CREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PROPLE. The Seven-Thirty Notes are convertible on their ma

urity, at the option of the holder, into U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT

GOLD-BEARINGBONDS Which are always worth a premium,

Free from Taxation. The 7-30 Notes cannot be taxed by T was, Cities Counties, or States, and the interest is not taxed unless on a surplus of the owner's income exceeding six hum

dred dollars a year. This fact increases their value from one to three per cent per annum, according to the SUBSCRIBE QUICKLY.

Less than \$200,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the

last Congress are new on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be rubscribed for within two mouths, when the notes will unloubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been It now seems probable that no considerable amount beyond the present series will be affered to the public In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loss, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Sankers throughout the country have generally agree-

actor for which they receive orders, JAY COOKE,

Subscription Agent, Philadelphia, May 1, 1965. SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL AR ARCHIVED by the First National Bank of Louisville.

who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the

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Two and Four Horse Lever Powers and Threehers, complete. Two and Four Horse Threshers alone, with wrough from cylinders.
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